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On some Miniature Painters and Enamellists who have flourished in England.

By J. J. FOSTER.

PART I.

BEFORE the modern sciences of geology and anthropology threw the origin of man into the dim vistas of prehistoric times, if one dated the commencement of a subject as far back as "the times of the Romans," it was thought sufficient; but nowadays, one must begin much earlier. Without entering upon the vexed question of when man appeared on this planet, we may safely say that our first parents undoubtedly possessed miniatures of each other, as often as they looked into one another's eyes; or, as Tom Moore has expressed it in verse:

Look in my eyes, my blushing fair,
Thou'lt see thyself reflected there;
And, as I gaze on thine, I see
Two little miniatures of me.

If any should object to this instance of poetic license, it may, in all soberness, be urged that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the record of drawing in miniature extends thus far; for modern research has given to art an antiquity, compared to which the Pyramids are things but of yesterday.

The discoveries of Messrs. Christy and Lartet in the bone-caves of the Dordogne have brought to light outline portraits upon ivory of the prehistoric hunter. His prey, viz., the urus, the reindeer, and the mammoth, are also represented. These rude carvings, for graphic force and suggestiveness, could hardly be excelled by modern hands, however cunning.

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But we may not linger upon the debatable ground over which prehistoric man roamed, and still less, loiter in the Garden of Eden, for we have to treat of a topic difficult to compress into an article or two.

It has been well said that the means of historical illustration by portraiture in England may be called almost inexhaustible, for there is no country in the world so rich in historical portraits as our own, except Italy. But Italian portraits, for the most part, are confined to the galleries in the palaces of great families; whilst with us the land is studded with ancestral houses, many of them dating back to Tudor times, filled from basement to attic with old pictures. Amongst these, huge family groups and the insipidities of Kneller make often the largest show; but there are besides, sometimes neglected, and sometimes cherished as they deserve, miniature portraits of successive generations, many of which are of the greatest interest and value. It is of the last-named kind of art, and of those who practised it, that I propose to say something in these jottings.

Now, there is this marked difference between a gossip about one's neighbours and a talk about deceased literary or artistic characters, that, as regards the former, it frequently happens the less one knows the more one has to say; whilst, with the latter, one must know a good deal about the men, their work and surroundings, before it is possible to "gossip" about them. Imagination, which in the one case so easily supplies the lack of information, being a frequent snare in dealing with past history either of people or events.

Accordingly, I hesitate to call this paper a "gossip" about miniature painters; and yet I know no better term for it, since to deal exhaustively with such a subject would require a book in which, if one escaped the Scylla of a disjointed collection of facts, it might be only to fall into the Charybdis of a perilous resemblance to a mere biographical dictionary.

I have implied that miniature painters must be placed amongst "deceased artists," and alas! the classification, however imperfect, is only too accurate as far as it goes, for, undeniably, the beautiful art of "painting in little" has but few followers now; and only

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last November, the *Times*, apropos of the death of Robert Thorburn, A.R.A., devoted a leading article to what was termed the collapse of his vocation. It spoke of this heir of an art very difficult of acquisition, which had flourished for centuries, as a man who found himself "stranded with a cargo of unsaleable talents, as the owner of a cellar of rare wines, whose friends had, with one consent, turned teetotalers," and likened his position to that "of a hand-loom weaver when the new machinery was introduced."

In accounting for this regrettable state of affairs, it is to be observed that it has not arisen from the English taste for family por-

exchange: then society suddenly ceased to care to have its portraits taken in miniature, and the reason of this abrupt change is not far to seek. The art of miniature painting paled and quickly faded out of sight before the rising sun of Photography.

But let us take courage, for although the generation which gave a hundred guineas, or even two, for a Ross, a Newton, or a Bone, has passed away, its successor sees more and more clearly that photography, with all its advantages of cheapness, of rapidity, and of frequently painful veracity, is not a real substitute for miniature painting; it is beginning to be realized that the two arts can, and



NICHOLAS HILLIARD.

traits suddenly ceasing to exist; our regard for such did not wither then, nor is its vitality diminished now. It is too firmly rooted in some of the deepest-lying characteristics of our race to perish easily. It springs from personal affection: it is nourished by attachment to kith and kin, and ripened by all that makes hearth and home dear to us.

No; the country which has given birth to, and justly holds in honour, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Millais, is unlikely to lose its interest in portraits.

The change arose from a freak of Fashion. Time was when the miniature was a souvenir, which in "good society" one was obliged to

should, exist side by side, the one supplying the deficiencies of the other. Thus, what once seemed to be a total eclipse, and led Sir William Ross to say on his deathbed, "It is all up with future miniature painting," is now seen to be but a passing phenomenon in the history of this beautiful art, which, when united with technical excellence, is capable of portraying every refinement of mind and character, and, in the words of Walpole, calls up so many collateral ideas as to fill an intelligent mind more than any other species of painting. It would indeed be sad to witness the extinction of an art which can, "in the hands of a master, pack the story of

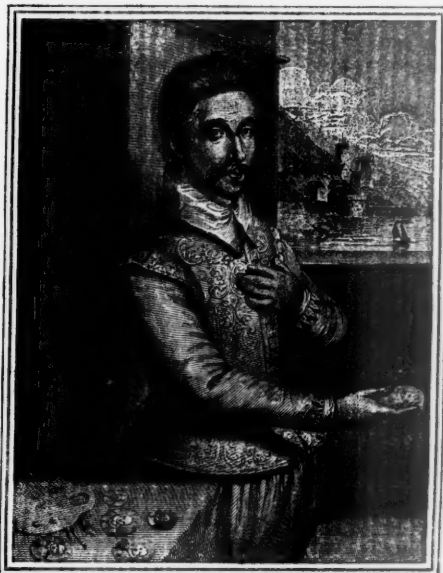
a lifetime into a few square inches," and, many would grieve, with Dr. Johnson, if "that art were transferred to heroes and goddesses, to empty splendour and airy fiction, which can be employed in diffusing friendship, in reviving tenderness, in awakening the affections of the absent, and continuing the presence of the dead."

It would be a melancholy instance of the mutability of things human, if miniatures came to be altogether things of the past, found only in the cabinets of the curious, and prized only by *bric-à-brac* collectors.

Elizabeth, and continued by John Hoskins, the two Olivers, father and son, down to the inimitable Samuel Cooper, in the reign of Charles I."

The passage I have just quoted will, I trust, serve as a valid reason why something about miniaturists may be considered as not inappropriate to the columns of the *Antiquary*.

As in Literature, so in Art there are at least two distinct elements to be discriminated in every example, viz., the *subject*, and the *manner* in which the subject is treated. Thus, a portrait may be interesting



ISAAC OLIVER, FROM A MINIATURE BY HIMSELF.

Of all countries in the world such a result would be most to be wondered at in this, for, as William Hogarth declared, "Portrait painting ever has succeeded, and ever will succeed, better in this country than in any other." Moreover, as Mr. Redgrave reminds us, "The miniature art of England possesses this distinguished peculiarity—that, while no native painter had attained excellence in life-sized oil portraiture before the time of Vandyke, we have in miniature art a succession of eminent "painters in little," commencing with Nicholas Hilliard in the reign of Queen

(or the reverse) from the character, or want of it, which attaches to the original; and it may be worthy of much admiration from the exquisite way in which it is painted, whilst the person who sat for it may be unknown. So, then, we have the artistic standpoint, from which comes into view the relative merit of the artists, a comparison of their various styles, and, in the case of enamellers especially, an interest in the methods they employed.

Again, we have the historical point of view, from which we should be expected to

show what the persons depicted have done in statesmanship, art, arms, or letters, what share they took in making the history of their time, and what claim they had to have their forms and features preserved for posterity.

Then there is the collector to be remembered; he wants to see names, and dates, and styles correctly and systematically arranged, with information as to where celebrated and choice examples are to be seen and studied, and so forth.

But beyond these sufficiently obvious, but not to be neglected aspects of the subject, there is another of a more delicate and less obtrusive nature, and yet to many minds it will probably be the most interesting of all. It is one independent of time and place, for it is not concerned with who painted any given example, and the original of the portrait may be a person quite unknown to fame—I mean the charm of association which some miniatures possess when we learn a little of their history—when we find, for example, that some little bit of ivory or cardboard is pregnant with a touching story of human life and passion. What tales could not miniatures tell if but their lips had language!

To give one example only, taken from the autobiography of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, which Horace Walpole published. Therein is described a portrait (of Lord Herbert) which is directly associated with a bloody fray which happened in broad daylight close to the Court on the spot now known as Scotland Yard. His lordship tells us how "there was a lady, wife to Sir John Ayres, Knight, who finding some means to get a Copy of my picture from Larkin, gave it to Mr. Isaac (Oliver) the Painter, in Blackfriars, and desired him to draw it in little after his manner, which being done, she caused it to be set in gold and enamelled, and so wore it about her neck so low that she hid it under her breasts." He then goes on to relate how he caught Lady Ayres lying upon her bed contemplating the miniature, and how he was set upon in Whitehall, and nearly became the victim of Sir John's furious jealousy. The mention of the gold-setting leads one to remark what few familiar with old portraits can have failed to notice, viz., how frequently miniatures were worn upon the person, a cherished decoration often set in rich jewels. The value of these

settings has doubtless had something to do with the mutations which many old miniatures have undergone, and by exciting the cupidity of servants and others, have led to their being stolen and dispersed in many ways. Some remarkable instances of disappearance are connected with the Royal collection. In Charles I.'s manuscript catalogue of limnings still preserved at Windsor, some fourteen Hilliards are mentioned; but they are no longer to be found; and in the King's own chamber (together with the remarkable and probably most authentic portrait of Mary Queen of Scots) hung seven other portraits of his Majesty's progenitors, viz., Katherine of Aragon, Mary, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth, ascribed to Hilliard, Hoskins, Holbein, More, and others, mostly copies from older pictures. They are well known, for they were elaborately catalogued amongst the pictures, statues, jewels, and so forth, by Van der Doort, the Keeper of the King's Cabinet. A copy of this list was discovered, says Walpole, some years ago in Moorfields. It fell into the hands of Sir John Stanley, who permitted copies to be made, from one of which Vertue obtained a transcript. But the whereabouts of these priceless miniatures remained unknown until our own time, when one day they were brought into Messrs. Colnaghi's print-shop by a picture-frame maker, who, having bought them with other things, offered them for sale.

They were purchased by Mr. Colnaghi for the Duke of Buccleugh's collection at a moderate price, and were shown at the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in 1879. An examination of the backs of the portraits disclosed the crowned C R, and no doubt as to their identification exists.

Other strange vicissitudes in the history of miniatures could be mentioned; thus, in the same exhibition of "old masters" to which we have just referred was a portrait by Oliver of Sir Kenelm Digby. This, with several of the Digby family, was found in a box which had been hidden in the garret of an old house in Wales, belonging to Mr. Watkin Williams, who, it is surmised, inherited them through a granddaughter of Sir Kenelm.

Walpole bought them. They were sold

at the Strawberry Hill sale; and have passed into the possession of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The fathers of miniature painting, as we moderns understand it, were the ancient missal painters.

Many a monk, working in cloistered quiet, whose minute and exquisite labour now excites our admiration when we examine some old book of Hours or Lives of the Saints, was practising an art which led, by later developments, to the works of the Olivers, of Cooper, and of Petitot.

It is a matter for regret that we know so little of these early painters; but their legacy of beauty is with us; and the manuscripts which have escaped the ravages of neglect and fanaticism are often silent, and yet eloquent, testimonies of their patience and their skill. In Mr. Redgrave's *Century of Painters*, we find them classed as "Illuminators who introduced into their works delicate imitations of the human figure, animals, flowers, and foliage; as decorators, who, under the names of 'steyners' or painters, painted and gilded the carver's wooden and stone images, and the devices of heraldry; and, at a later period, probably improved their imitations of the human face, till their representations were recognised by the name of 'portraits on board.' Of their works under the unassuming title of glaziers, there remain some well-authenticated painted windows of no mean art, though they may have been executed from the designs of foreigners."

The mention of foreigners leads one to remark, that whilst possibly the researches of students will lead to discoveries which will enable greater prominence to be assigned to national artists in the history of early English art (and for the credit of our countrymen it is to be hoped they may), the broad fact remains, that much, indeed most, of the best art produced in this country, down to comparatively recent times, must unquestionably be ascribed to foreign artists. So that there is only too much ground for the reproach which Horace Walpole levels at his countrymen in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, viz., that "this country has very rarely given birth to a genius in that profession" (of painting). "Flanders and Holland," he goes on to say,

"have sent us the greatest men that we can boast."

However much we may distrust the judgment of the dilettante owner of Strawberry Hill, the man who denied to Hogarth the title of a painter, and who eulogized in extravagant terms others whose very names are now buried in oblivion, it is undeniable that but for the Flemings and other foreigners who were attracted to this country in Tudor times, our art record would be a very meagre one indeed down to the days of Hilliard.

It may not be out of place here to glance at some of these continental artists who found fame and fortune in this country, since it is from them that our own limners learned the art. Starting with the reign of Henry VII., we find Mabuse, a native of Hainault—a contemporary of Albert Dürer—reputed to have painted the portraits of Henry VII. and his children. (We say reputed, since, whilst Mrs. Jameson ascribes the picture at Hampton Court to him, and terms him "one of the very best painters of his time," Redgrave throws doubts upon it being by his hand). The emulation of "that magnificent ruffian" Henry VIII. with Francis I. has been said to have been the cause of an invitation to some of the most eminent painters of the day to come to England. Wolsey, when envoy at Rome, invited Raphael and Primaticcio: the latter, with Da Vinci, Cellini, and others, did honour the court of Francis, we know, with their presence; but the greatest Italians held aloof from "quelli bestie di quelli Inglesi," though Lanzi mentions Luca Penni and Girolamo da Trevigi as employed here.

Lucas Cornelii was much employed by Henry; and Vasari mentions two female artists, painters in miniature: Susanna Horneband, who lived here to the end of her life, and Levina, daughter of Master Simon of Bruges, who was nobly married by Henry, and much prized and honoured by Mary, and after her death by Queen Elizabeth. The works of these artists, however, have perished, many of them probably by the fire at Whitehall.

But in Hans Holbein, Henry attracted a genius of the first order. Holbein was a native of Augsburg, and those who do not know the visage of the sturdy artist may see

him and his wife at Hampton Court. It is said that this bull-necked, resolute-looking man was driven by his wife's shrewish temper from his native place. Be that as it may, we know that it was with the recommendation of Erasmus that he came to England, to the house of Sir Thomas More, where he lodged for some time, and painted several portraits of his family and friends. Redgrave disputes the Chancellor's introduction of Holbein to the notice of the King; but it is clear that his jovial character being in accordance with Henry's taste, he soon became a favourite.

The King showed his appreciation of the painter in his well-known rebuke to a courtier: "I tell you that of seven peasants I can make seven lords, but not one Holbein." The merits of this celebrated artist are so universally recognised that one need not dilate upon them; but his eminence and long residence in this country cannot fail to have had a great influence upon his English contemporaries; and it is in many respects so thoroughly in accordance with the finest qualities of miniature painting, as to merit especial attention.

Of Holbein's larger pictures we cannot here speak. Many of his exquisite miniatures were destroyed in the deplorable fire which destroyed the Palace of Whitehall, in 1698, of which we have spoken above.

In Charles I.'s catalogue (written by his own hand, by the way, and preserved at the Royal Library, Windsor), only eleven works are specified. In King James I.'s, thirty-one pictures are ascribed to him; but it may be doubted whether half the number are really by his hand. In an old bureau in Kensington Palace, Queen Caroline discovered, about 1734, a collection of the original drawings for the portraits of the most celebrated personages of Henry VIII.'s court. By means of reproductions, these valuable and beautiful works are well-known.

To return to the foreigners who flourished in this country in Tudor times, and whose example must have influenced English artists, Sir Antonio More, or Moro, is the most conspicuous in the dark and sanguinary reign of Mary. He was in the service of the Emperor Charles V., and came here to take the portrait of Mary previous to her marriage with his son, Philip II. of Spain. He left

England on the death of the Queen, after having painted a number of fine and well-authenticated portraits. Van Cleeve may also be named. Walpole enumerates a number of painters who flourished during the long and prosperous reign of Elizabeth, of whom Zuccherro, Lucas de Heere, Marc Garrard, and Cornelius Ketel are the most prominent. And now the first English artists who rose to eminence in their profession come to light. The fame of Nicholas Hilliard, or Hillyard (born 1547, died 1619), has survived to our own day. He was a favourite of Elizabeth; who, if she had neither taste nor feeling for art, loved to multiply portraits of herself, concerning which Walpole says: "There is not a single one to be called beautiful. They are totally composed of hands and necklaces. A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster fardingale, and a bushel of pearls, are the features by which everyone knows them at once."

Nicholas was the son of Richard Hilliard, of Exeter, high sheriff of that city and county in the year 1650. He was brought up to the business of jeweller and goldsmith, and soon studied painting in miniature. In a MS., of which an extract is contained in Brown's *Ars Pictoria*, Lond., 1675, he himself says: "Holbein's manner of limning I have ever imitated, and hold it for the best." Walpole's criticism on his manner seems a just one; he allows that Hilliard copied the neatness of his model, but asserts that he was far from attaining that nature and force which that great master impressed on his most minute works. Hilliard was appointed goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter to Elizabeth—"to make pictures of her body and person in small compasse in lymnge only." The artist was enjoined to paint her without shadows, which may be regarded as a characteristic instance of the vanity of the "Virgin Queen," rather than as a sufficient reason to account for the flatness of style for which he is sometimes blamed. James I. granted him a patent to this effect: "Whereas our well-loved servant, Nicholas Hilliard, gentleman, our principal drawer of small portraits, and embosser of our medals in gold, in re-

spect of his extraordinary skill in drawing, graving, and imprinting, etc., we have granted unto him our special licence for twelve years to invent, make, grave, and imprint any pictures of our image, or our royal family, etc." He engraved the Great Seal of England. It may be noted that this patent was enjoyed by his only son, Lawrence, to whom there is a warrant in Council in 1624, ordering the payment to him of £42 "for 5 pictures by him drawn."

The works of Hilliard are not rare; and the writer has examined a considerable number, some of which were not much valued by their possessors, and probably for this reason: that whilst the draperies and details, such as the ornaments, are always highly finished and truthful, and generally perfect, being painted in opaque colours, the flesh-tints are generally faded, so much so that the faces are often past recognition.

This makes it difficult to determine the precise value of his portraiture. But that he was highly esteemed by his contemporaries is clear from Heydock's translation of "Lomazzo," published in 1598, wherein we are told that "limning, much used in Church books [has been] brought to the rare perfection we now see by the most ingenious, painful, and skilful master, Richard Hilliard;" and the same author speaks of his being much admired by strangers as well as natives, whilst Dr. Donne has declared

An hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a historye
By a worse painter made.

In the Loan Collection of 1865, at South Kensington, there were some thirty or forty examples shown, the most noteworthy of which was a portrait of himself, signed and dated 1550, in the possession of H. W. Magniac, Esq., who also owns, *inter alia*, a most interesting portrait of Lady Arabella Stuart. Of this unfortunate lady there is another portrait by Hilliard, which does, or did, belong to W. Maskell, Esq. There were also no less than seven of Queen Elizabeth, one of which now forms part of the Jones collection. Beside these was one of Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh; and also one of Spencer, and his sister Lady

Mary Sidney, belonging to the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.

Lord Wharnccliffe possesses a portrait of James I. in oils on card, and of his consort, Anne of Denmark; and Mrs. Naylor Leyland owns a portrait ascribed to Hilliard, which has, at any rate, a most interesting pedigree. It is of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and was given by her to one of her maids of honour on her marriage, from whom it descended to her grandson, the second and last Earl of Middleton; he gave it to his god-daughter, Elizabeth Dicconson, daughter of the Steward of the Household of James II., grandmother of the late Charles Scarisbrick, to whom the portrait descended from him to his daughter, the present possessor.

Hilliard commonly painted on card or on vellum. His works are generally signed "N. H.," and nearly always have a motto and date written in Latin, and abbreviated; for example, a portrait of a gentleman in costume of the time of Elizabeth, which belongs to H.R.H. the Duc d'Aumale, is thus inscribed: "In nova fert animus, Año Dni, 1595." He died in 1619, and was buried in St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

(To be continued.)



Is Mr. Freeman Accurate?

"I detect throughout these pages an infirmity, a confirmed habit of inaccuracy . . . And I ask myself, and I ask you: If such be the case here, what errors may not be found in the learned Professor's five volumes on the Norman Conquest?"—MR. J. A. C. VINCENT.*

"Of course, I shall be told that these things do not matter, that it is quite unimportant whether, etc., etc. . . . that it is mere pedantry to dwell, etc., etc. . . . Real students of history think otherwise."—MR. E. A. FREEMAN.†



It may be remembered that in an article on "The Attack on Dover, (1067),"‡ I invited attention to a passage which had appeared in Mr. Freeman's work on the *Norman Conquest*, containing, as I proved, a narrative erroneous

* *Genealogist* (New Series), ii. 179.

† *Fortnightly Review* (New Series), iii. 404.

‡ *Antiquary*, vol. xii.

from beginning to end, evolved by Mr. Freeman from his own failure to understand his own authorities. This article evoked a "vehement" reply from a youthful champion of the Regius Professor, tacitly admitting that Mr. Freeman had been guilty of the errors in question, but urging that they had been subsequently corrected.* He further vigorously denounced "these irresponsible random attacks, which can deceive only the ignorant, and which a moment's examination can confute."

It is not, however, by such language as this, springing from an excess of well-meant zeal, that the grave and serious question can be decided whether the present Regius Professor is entitled or not to that authority as an historian with which certain circumstances, to which I need not particularly allude, have admittedly invested him in the eyes of the general public.

For myself, I may at once say frankly that my study of the works of the Regius Professor, so far as it has yet proceeded, has led me to question more and more, in the first place his supposed pre-eminent accuracy, and in the second, the soundness of his judgment, that quality so essential to the historian, when the truth has to be discovered from various, if not conflicting, authorities.

In the present article I have only space to adduce some instances on the matter of accuracy, the other question being, obviously, far too wide for such treatment. And I wish it clearly to be understood that I do not seek in any way to disparage Mr. Freeman's true achievements, or to deny that his work on this period may have surpassed that of any predecessor. Into that question I do not enter. The power and vigour of Mr. Freeman's style, his attractive enthusiasm for his great subject, may be left to speak for themselves. I merely seek to expose that "mischievous superstition" as I have termed it, that his "accuracy" may be implicitly relied on, a superstition which is based on his formidable array of foot-notes and quotations from original authorities, and on his own criticisms of the efforts of others, and which has led the critics of our leading reviews to pronounce that the work he has done "need never be done again."

* *Antiquary*, vol. xii., pp. 139, 181.

Such a belief as this, it is my object to show, must have a most injurious effect on the cause of historical research.

Let us now turn to the Norman Conquest, the period which Mr. Freeman has made his own, the period on which, as he reminds us, he is, of course, "most at home."

We will first take the Domesday Survey, which Mr. Freeman tells us, is "one of the great sources of my history."*

"For myself," says the Professor, "the Survey has a fascination which cannot be put into words."† Let us then glance at some passages in the Survey, and at the treatment they have received at the hands of so ardent and assiduous a student. With some of these I have already dealt in my papers on *The Domesday of Colchester*.‡ We there saw that, in repeated cases, Mr. Freeman was wrong in his elaborate remarks on this portion of the Survey, and that, in one instance, he actually renders the "v d[omos] & xl ac[ras]" of the record as "v denarios & xl acras," thus turning *houses* into *pence*.§ It is but right to state that in another passage, which he has so quoted as to reduce it—to use an expression of his own (I do not like such expressions myself)—to "hideous nonsense," he has been careful, *per contra*, to convert *pounds* into *houses*. But there is one point which I may here refer to, as I did not mention it in my *Domesday of Colchester*. I there discussed the term *civitas* as applied to Colchester in *Domesday*. Mr. Freeman, however, writes thus:

"Colchester is not a city in the modern sense of the word; it does not even bear the name in *Domesday*."||

That is to say, the term *civitas* is not applied to Colchester in *Domesday*.¶ Here we have a clear and definite statement, which can be refuted, in Mr. Freeman's words, "by a

* *Norm. Conq.*, v. 734.

† *Ibid.*, v., p. viii.

‡ *Antiquary*, vols. v., vi.

§ *Ibid.*, vi., p. 99.

|| *English Towns and Districts*, p. 398.

¶ In order that there may be no doubt that such is Mr. Freeman's meaning, I append, from the same work, these illustrative passages:—"the city—for in *Domesday* Leicester is a city—on the Soar" (p. 232); "Instead of the city—Oxford is already a city in *Domesday*—growing up round the University" (p. 238); "The city of Oxford and borough of Cambridge—such is their *Domesday* style" (p. 241).

process almost as easy as looking out a word in a dictionary.* We turn to *Domesday*, and we read of Colchester that "tota civitas ex omnibus debitis reddebat, etc." (ii. 107). Nor is this the only place in the Survey of Colchester, a survey specially discussed by Mr. Freeman,† in which the term *civitas* occurs.‡

Take, from the work I have just quoted, two cases of another kind, cases relating to the origin of castles. It was shown by Mr. Bond, long ago, that the "castellum Warham" of the Survey was no other than Corfe Castle. The fact is familiar to archaeologists, and was recognised as such by Mr. Eyton.§ Mr. Freeman, however, in his *Norman Conquest*, assumed throughout that the passage referred to a castle in Wareham itself. The error was, perhaps, so far pardonable. But why, in his *English Towns and Districts* (p. 153) does the Professor vainly attempt to make good his original error by appealing to the passage in the Survey relating to Corfe—Mullen, which has no more to do with Corfe Castle than it has with Corfu? So with the great Keep of Colchester. Why does Mr. Freeman, when invited to produce some evidence for his assertion that it is "clearly the work of Eudo," seek refuge in the hesitating plea that it is not mentioned in *Domesday* (p. 417), though he has himself shown that (as, indeed, is notorious) no inference whatever can be drawn from the silence of the Survey on this subject?

Again, after dwelling on the value of the Survey, Mr. Freeman proceeds thus:

"Yet this is not all that *Domesday* does for us. Its most incidental notices are sometimes the most precious."

Quite so. Take for instance the Yorkshire *clamores*.|| In the *Norman Conquest* we read as follows:

"It was doubtless at this grim Midwinter Gemot [1069-1070], that the main settlement of Yorkshire took place. It must have been now that the Breton Alan

received Another grantee was William of Percy, etc., etc."*

Yet in these *clamores*, to which Mr. Freeman specially refers for William Malet, and indeed in a passage which he himself quotes,† we find this "precious" entry:

"Willelmus de Perci aduocat pares suos in testimonium quod vivente Willelmo Malet et vicecomitatum tenente in Euruic: fuit ipse saisitus de Bodetone et eam tenuit."—Vol. i. 374.

Thus, by what Mr. Freeman terms "the simple process of turning to *Domesday*," we learn at once that William de Percy was already established in Yorkshire, in the midst of his great fief,‡ in that earlier period, on which he complains that we have so little evidence.§

We are told, by the way, in this same volume, with reference to these same *clamores*, that "quamdiu terram tenuit" can only mean "as long as he lived."|| Good. But if William Malet only lived as long as he held his land in Yorkshire, we must next ask how long did he hold it? Again the answer is given in *Domesday*, as quoted by Mr. Freeman himself. He held it

"antequam castellum captum fuisset; donec invasum est castellum; donec fractum est castellum; quamdiu tenuit castellum in Euruic; usque Dani caperunt illum."¶

Therefore, by Mr. Freeman's own hypothesis, William Malet cannot have survived his capture by the Danes at York. But then, what becomes of his own discovery that, unknown to history, or even to "romance," William "had escaped or had been redeemed from his captivity, and now came to fight and die in the marshes of Ely."** With Mr. Freeman's statement that—

"the Survey enables us to trace that *computers*' later fate, from the day when he became the prisoner

* *Norm. Cong.* (1871), iv. 295-7; (1876), iv. 294-5.

† *Ibid.*, iv. 204.

‡ *Domesday*, i. 321, b.

§ *Norm. Cong.*, iv. 205.

|| *Ibid.*, iv. 729: "The entries in the Yorkshire '*clamores*,' with reference to the lands of William Malet, supply a parallel. We hear (373) of lands which William held, '*quamdiu in Euruic scire terram tenuit*,' and which are claimed by his son. Forfeiture, or legal alienation, are, therefore, shut out, and the words '*quamdiu terram tenuit*' can only mean '*as long as he lived*.'" Compare my comments on "*postea*" as a note of time (*Antiquary*, vi. 96).

¶ *Ibid.*, iv. 204, note.

** *Ibid.*, iv. 472-3.

* *Contemporary Review* (June, 1877), p. 17.

† *English Towns and Districts*, pp. 406-410.

‡ In both the records next in date in which Colchester figures, one of them fifteen years, and the other forty-four years, after the Survey, we again find it styled a *civitas*.

§ *Domesday of Dorset*.

|| *Domesday*, i. 373-4.

of the Danes at York, to the day when he died fighting against Hereward in the fens of Ely,"*

I have dealt elsewhere.† I need, therefore, only add that the above contradiction in Mr. Freeman's views does but confirm what I then advanced, namely, that there is no evidence whatever as to the fate of William Malet after his capture at York, that he disappears entirely from sight, and that his subsequent career is to be traced nowhere but in the lively fancy of the Regius Professor.‡

And now for one more instance of an "incidental" but "precious" entry. Take the following passage:

"Of Nottingham Castle again, which we know to have been built by William (see vol. iv., p. 199), there is no account [in Domesday], though there is of the building of the pomcerium or town-wall."§

On referring as requested, we read thus:

"Willelmo Peverel concessit Rex x acras terræ ad faciendum pomcerium." This would seem to be the town-wall, as the 'fossatum burgi' is mentioned just above.¶

To those "provoking people" (as Mr. Freeman terms them) who are so presumptuous as to question the "cathedral" dicta of the Professor, it might occur to inquire (1) why William Peverel should build the wall at all; (2) why he should construct it out of "ten acres of land;" (3) why "pomcerium," which neither did, nor could, mean a wall, should be here used instead of "murus," which is used throughout the Survey.¶ If, in their perplexity, they should turn to Ducange, they will learn from him that "pomarium," or, in Low Latin, "pomcerium," was an orchard, and that "the wand of the enchanter," as it is termed by a too enthusiastic disciple,** can not only convert houses into pence,

* *Norm. Cong.*, iii. 777.

† "The death of William Malet" (*Academy*, 26th April, 1884).

‡ This strange contradiction seems to have been detected, for the passage quoted above (iv. 729) is silently dropped in the 1876 edition.

§ *Norm. Cong.*, v. 807.

¶ *Ibid.*, iv. 199. See also "Second Edition, Revised," iv. 199.

¶ On *pomarium* see Coote's *Romans of Britain*. It never, of course, meant a wall, but in classical times it was used as an open space outside the town, where the auspices were taken.

** Clark's *Military Architecture*, i. 95.

or pounds into houses, but can even convert, as here, an orchard into a "town-wall."*

J. H. ROUND.

(To be continued.)



Notes from two Plymouth Diaries.

By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.



HERE must be in existence a very large amount of inedited matter, of much interest and of no little value, in the diaries and almanac memorandum-books, which seem to have come very largely into use among the trading middle-class of the seventeenth century. The number of these books still in existence, though relatively small when compared with what has been lost, must yet be considerable; and they deserve far more attention than they have hitherto had. Among those which have come under my notice are a couple kept by William and John Allen, father and son, prosperous and prominent traders in Plymouth in the latter half of the seventeenth century. They are curious mixtures of general jottings, personal memoranda, and business accounts. I cite a few illustrative examples.

William Allen's entries are made in a copy of Rider's *British Merlin* for 1671, and refer chiefly to current events. Allen was a Puritan, and was ejected from the Mayoralty of Plymouth in 1662. Here are the time details of a journey to London:

"Set out for London 7th Aprill. I came into London Thursday the 13th of Aprill 1671 at y^e 3 cups. and came out 29th Aprill. I came home to Plym^e from London by way of Bath bridgewater the 8th May 1671."

* It is, of course, notorious that this "pomcerium" was an orchard. Ellis, for instance, in his Introduction to Domesday, alludes to it as such, and even Mr. Planché knew better than to make such a mistake as Mr. Freeman's. For, in a lively article on the family of Peverel, he observes that William Peverel held, in Nottingham, "ten acres of land granted to him by the king to make an orchard." (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, viii. 195).

The royal visit in the subsequent July is thus set forth with an amount of detail contained in no other authority:

"King Charles y^e 2^d together w^h his brother James Duke of Yorke came from Portsmouth to Plym^o in his Pleasure boat they had seuen pleasure boats & six Frigotts to attend him in his motion. They landed in plym^o at the barbian stares Monday y^e 17th July 1671 about 5 of y^e Clocke in y^e afternoone & from thence went presently to y^e fort, where y^e Major and his bretheren p^sented him w^h a purse of Gold. The K. & D: lay in y^e fort [the Citadel was then building] & next morning he was out vpon the hoe by 4 of y^e clocke, & thence to y^e Iland, [Drake's] & then took boat & went vp the riuier towards Saltash &c & afterwards vp the riuier to osen [Oreston] & Lary, & returned into Sutton poole & went round it, & then to the fort to dinner, & after dinner he touched for the evill about 18 persons, & at 5 of y^e clocke Tuesday y^e 18th July tooke boat at the Barbicon starres & went aboard his pleasure boat, & about 8 of the clocke at neight set saile, & went of from Plym^o both the 6 frigotts & 7 pleasure boats. The great Guns both from the fort & Iland gaue him a very Loud farewell. The wind being contrary he put into Dartmouth, & from thence by land to exon, where he came sunday about 8 at neight & lodged at the deans house. The Major & Alder^m of y^e citty waited vpon him there & presented him with 500 Gennys vpon w^h the K knighted the major, whose name was Ben Oliuer a Tucker in that citty & alsoe the K knighted m^r Thomas carew Judge of y^e sessions; Monday Morning early tooke coach & set forward for London when he came the first neight to wilton house neere sarum, & the tuesday about 5 of y^e clocke he was at white hall. The duke of yorke and seuerall of y^e Nobles kept at sea as not being able to hold out in his Maties swift motions."

We shall see by-and-by that the son had his associations with royalty also. The "Merry Monarch" appears to have worked early and hard at Plymouth, in addition to his swiftness. The King had not long been gone, when (July 25) the body of "s^r Tho: clifford's son," who had died in Italy, was brought to Plymouth in the *Centurion* frigate and

"brought ashore at y^e new Key in great state & carried to y^e fort, there the bodie lay on neight, 27th it was taken from thence and carried in a coach w^h 6 horses all in blacke accompanied w^h many Gentlemen on horse back & seuerall coaches & so in state was conveyed to his father's house at Vgbrooke neer chidly [Chudleigh] to be interred in a vault vnder the new chapple w^h his father lately built."

Then we have under date October 24, 1671:

"The young m^r W^m Gold died, of a feuer in y^e 32 yere of his age. a greate Losse to Dartmouth, who was Burgess for that Place; & a great Losse to y^e county of Devon & to y^e kingdome."

The following entry throws considerable light on the cost and custom of travelling in the West in these days:

"26th December 1671 I began my journey from plym^o to bridgwater w^h my son John A. agreed then w^h w^m downing for 2 horses 15/ each, for y^e journey all 30/ & to returne by Barnstaple. but if I stay aboue 14 daies w^h his horses out from Plym^o I am to ad 12^d p. day to each horse aboue & besides what was agreed for."

The bulk of the entries in this volume are of a business nature, and it seems to have been kept as a kind of rough ledger and general memorandum-book. There are entries of several of the deaths of sundry Plymouthians, and copies of certain proclamations. That issued March 15th, 1671¹ touching religion is noted for having reached Plymouth within four days—"This came to my hand 19th of March 1671 from London."

The diary of the younger Allen is contained in *De Rebus Celestibus* for 1664. It is of a more miscellaneous and less business kind, deals largely with family history, and is full of autobiographical notes, some of a very curious character. He was born January 28, 1646, "on a Thursday about midnight;" and was educated in Holland, probably in consequence of his father's strong Puritan leaning. "the 19 of March 1663 I came from Holland & landed y^e 20th day of March in y^e morning at Harwich in Essex. I came y^e 24 of March into London from Harwich The 23 of April 1664 I went from London & came to Plymouth y^e 30 of Aprill 1664." He was apprenticed to Christopher

Maynard of Totnes in January, 1664, his father paying £50 down, and giving a bond for the other half. His master died March 30, 1669.

The sympathies of the family are clearly seen in the personal entries. The children of John Allen's brother Samuel were nearly all baptized by the local ejected ministers of 1662—Thomas Martyn, Nathaniel Jacob, and Nicholas Sherwill; but eventually Samuel appears to have conformed, and thus followed an example John had set him some years previously. Witness the entry:

"1st February 1673 I John Allen did then, being on a Sabbath Day Receiue y^e blessed Sacrament of y^e Lords Supper at the hands of Doct^r Roger Ashton [vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth] w^{ch} was y^e first tyme I ever did Receiue."

There was no doubt, however, about his Protestantism, for, speaking of the "Popish plot," October, 1678, he says: "I doe wth all true Protestants trust that God will still deliuer us from the mallice & cruelty of wicked & bloody minded Papists;" while he afterwards remarks that the Duke of York was "supposed guilty in the plot." One is not very much surprised, therefore, to find him turned out of the Corporation in 1684, when the townsfolk were compelled to surrender their charter.

His most interesting entries are, as a rule, personal. Here is a curious note of his betrothal:

"I John Allen the son of William Allen, of Plym^o was betrothed promised or engaged myself to marry in convenient season with Mary Stert Daughter of Walter Stert of Brixton at the said Walter Sterts house in Brixton by my said Father William Allen on Wednesday about 4 oclock in the afternoon being the 16th day of May 1677."

The "convenient season" was not long in coming, for Allen and Stert "were married in Brixton Church by M^r Thomas Reed Lecturer of Plym^o on Tuesday morneing being y^e 12 day of June 1677." His wife was only seventeen, while he was thirty-one. Two years later she died, and then in May, 1683, Allen married into another county family, "Grace Bastard daughter of William Bastard late of Garston deceased Esq^r." This time the wife was twenty-two, while he was

thirty-six. We have excellent testimony to the good looks of the first Mrs. Allen in the following amusing note:

"On Tuesday morning about 6 Clocke being 16th August 1677, came to Plym^o his Majesty Charles y^e 2^d King of England & I saw him often times, *And my wife had y^e honour of being kissed both by the King & by his Brother James duke of York.*"

On this occasion also the King touched for the evil, and a canopy was erected for the purpose in the church at a cost of over £30.

Here is an entry of another distinguished visitor:

"On Monday y^e 2^d October 1676 came here to Plym^o Christopher Munke duke of Albemarle, who was honorably received and entertained the next day by M^r Andrew Horsman then Major of the Town, the same day y^e duke and severall other Gentry to the number of 40 (?) p^osons were made freemen of Plym^o."

Perhaps the quaintest personal note is the following:

"I John Allen had a tooth Drawn by M^r Jn^o Doracot 23th of February 166⁹/₈ ad & had 4 scales come off From my Jawbone; my Jaw being Fistulated & haueing a very great Flux of Rume were inforced to haue an other of my tooth drawn p^r y^e s^d doracot on y^e 27th Aprill 1670 ad & on the 14th day of June 1670, I had a very large scale came of from my Jawbone, after this forme vizt —very craggy & of a great bignesse [the sketch is about an inch long by one third broad] for wth mercy & deliverance, as alsoe for my recovery from a great sicknesse caused formerly by reason of this my Jaw I desire for ever to blesse & praise almighty God."

And so when in 1674 he recovers from a very "violent Feavour," and "on the 19th Aprill 1674, being Easter day I were very delirious in my feavour & soe continued for sometyme, but by y^e mercy & goodnesse of almighty God I recovered of that sicknesse wth I desire for ever to commemorate & giue God y^e praise & glory for this restoration of me."

Altogether a curious mixture these of business and gossip, family history and national affairs, but surely not without interest in showing what manner of men the later Puritan traders were.

On the Scandinavian Elements in the English Race.

BY J. FREDERICK HODGETTS.

PART III.

REFERENCE has been made to the immense degree of honour paid by the Scandinavian warrior to his shield. A noble had the right to border his shield with gold and to wear a golden boss in the midst of his target, whence the golden centre of the target of modern archery. Besides which he wore golden bracelets, a worked sword-belt made of plates of gold, connected by little rings—the prototype of the knightly baldric of later chivalry.

The use of gold ornaments for sword, shield, and helm seems to have been a favourite piece of dandyism with our remote ancestors. A sword with a gold ring let into the pommel was called *Hring-mæl*, an expression which has led Sir Samuel Meyrick into the gratuitous supposition that there was a kind of armour called *Ring-mail*, in contradistinction to chain-mail! When it is borne in mind that *mæl* means a sword, and not armour, when we remember that the word “mail” was not current in England until two centuries after the expression “*Hring-mæl*” or ringed-sword had ceased to be employed, we see that one could by no possibility ever have been used as an antithesis to the other. Again, the appearance of the armour which he called *Ring-mail* is nothing more than the result of the rude art of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, when the presence of rings in chain armour was indicated in a variety of ways, which were often rather memoranda of what was intended to be conveyed than actual representations. Thus the picture of armour was conventional in each age respectively. In the ninth and tenth centuries it was depicted by rings placed in juxtaposition, so that the spectator could see the whole ring. But to say that this represented the actual manufacture and appearance of the defence would be equivalent to asserting that the tower of a castle of the period would just hold two men as far as the waist, which is actually the impression made by pictures of castles of that time; or we might, on the

same principle, be justified in assuming that the inside of a room was, in Saxon times, visible with the out, because the Saxon pictures conscientiously give both! The real fact is a question of the development of art, not of the manufacture of armour.

Now this distinction of gold rings placed as ornaments elsewhere than on the fingers is very nearly allied to heraldry, and as soon as the meaning becomes accepted as the definite representation of an idea by its acknowledged emblem, the difference vanishes, for heraldry is confessedly a system of emblems. When, therefore, the white shield is a symbol of a condition of pupillage, of promise which has not yet become performance, we see the relation between the modern system and the old custom of covering the “Linden-board” with a white bull’s-hide with no decoration when the wearer had as yet achieved nothing. On the white shield the boss, the bordering ring, and the studs were all of polished iron; sometimes, to show wealth, of bronze; but not of gold unless the wearer had distinguished himself. In modern heraldry white is called *argent*, or silver. In the old Scandinavian system, during the period of probation the adolescent warrior had no right to paint that white shield, to substitute the bearskin or the orochs-hide for the white bull’s-skin that covered it, or to ornament it in any way. In modern heraldry it is impossible to charge a metal on a metal; in other words, the *silver* shield is incapable of receiving metallic charges, *i.e.*, ornaments. Of course it is not contended that all the elaborate system of emblazonment of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is to be identified with the corresponding forms used by the hardy warriors of the North in the second century B.C.; but it is clear that the modern science was a daughter of the older custom. Connected with this subject comes that of names, and these were, in the pre-Christian Scandinavian times, to a certain extent heraldic, inasmuch as they had reference to some peculiarity or badge, mental or physical, to recall which was to recall the owner. Thus a certain well-known personage had strikingly discoloured teeth; he has been handed down to posterity as *Blåtand*, or Blue-tooth. We all know *Harald Hårfagra*, or Harald of the fair hair. Some were known

for special deeds of prowess emblazoned in the name, as Bland Twa björn, *i.e.*, Bland of the two bears, he having slaughtered two bears single-handed and unarmed. Besides which there was a regular system of *badges*, as complete as any in the Anglo-Norman period in England. The raven was Odin's special pet, consequently when the sea-rovers meditated preparing a feast for Odin, a flag with a raven displayed was borne on board the war-ship or in the van of the host of his sons. A mallet or hammer was the badge of Thor, a flaming sword of Surtur, and so forth. This is all heraldry, while the ornamentation of the helmet with eagles' wings, boars, bulls, bears, and other terrific devices, are clearly the ancestors of the *crests* of the mailed knights of later ages, whose helmets were similarly adorned. Yet the Scandinavian has been regarded as a savage, and his illiterate descendant at Poitiers or Cressy is lauded as the very acme of chivalric refinement. That names were borne identical with the badges of the warriors is a well-known fact; of which the cases of Hengest and Horsa are striking examples, and there are many others still better authenticated.

Among the offensive weapons of the Scandinavian there is one which, on account of its peculiarity, has been reserved to be treated of separately from the rest, and exhibiting as it does so many traits of northern character in form and history, it deserves more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it.

It has been mentioned already that the Scandinavians (Danes, Goths, and Angles) were early taught a species of gymnastics that would make even the German "*Turnverein*" shudder to contemplate. They were expected to roll huge stones up sloping ascents, and it was disgrace to allow them to fall down to the plain below. Hence the many rude structures of immense stones all through Scandinavia and England. They were taught to root up the ash-tree and the sapling-oak with a single wrench of their Berserk sinews, to form gigantic clubs, with which they fought in wild sport as boys use single-sticks. But these were too cumbrous, and yet not sufficiently heavy for the purposes of actual war. Iron spikes of formidable size and weight were added, and a club was the result, against which few shields could stand. In the pro-

gress of time, however, this weapon was improved into an ashen shaft, with a terrific iron ball affixed to it in the way of a mace or hammer. The iron head or ball, being furnished with iron spikes radiating from it, bore some resemblance to a star; hence this weapon became known by the name of the Morning Star. There was a modification of this pleasant instrument subsequently invented, in which the spiked ball was attached to the shaft by a chain, so as to form a species of whip or scourge. In this instance the shaft was strengthened by bands of iron passing along the length, and fixed to the shaft by rings slipped over the thinner end before the chain was attached and beaten down the tapering staff until they held wood and iron firmly together. The same device of strengthening the shaft with rings and bars was applied to lances, the heads of which were frequently cut off by a blow of the axe unless so defended. The morning star was chiefly used against cavalry. And certainly a smashing blow from such a weapon would finish the most resolute charger that the armed squadrons of Rome could bring to the field. This weapon continued in use in Scandinavia as late as the beginning of the present century, when the watchmen of Copenhagen were armed with morning stars. One of the queer figures in the Guildhall of London bears the whip-like form of this weapon in his hand.

In receiving the attacks of cavalry the wedge was formed, with the chiefs in the centre or at angles of the equilateral triangle, which was the ground-plan of the formation. As in the modern square, three ranks were formed, the first armed with maces, clubs, morning stars, the Danish axe or the great battle-sword; the second rank presented a formidable array of spear-heads, while the long lances of the third line reached the foe over the shoulders of the second. From the centre a tremendous storm of huge stones hurled from well-used slings, arrows from the bowmen, and javelins from men-at-arms who were *resting* from the more fierce combat in which they had just taken part, rendered the approach of the enemy no safe adventure, while before the front line a rampart was formed by shield-bearers, whose duty it was to receive all missiles from the enemy on their shields. Occasionally also, small parties of three or

four, and even of two, would "form" back to back so as to keep the enemy in their front. Two such northern giants protected by the lighter shield borne on the left arm, and armed with the formidable double axe, could, in days before gunpowder, have kept a respectable detachment at bay by standing back to back, each facing the foe. It is therefore not difficult to account for the terror with which our ancestors inspired the smaller and in many respects deteriorated Britons, while many of the British stories of encounters with giants and terrible enchanters become clear to us.

Fortification was less the taste of our grim forefathers than manœuvring on plains. Still they seem to have erected strongholds on the summits of rocky eminences that were nearly impregnable. To attack such forts, in their turn, they seem to have been well supplied with military engines. To them some writers (among them the learned commentator on, and editor of, Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*) ascribe the employment of an engine very similar to the Belfry of the Crusaders, consisting of a strong tower of wood several stories high, and provided, on each story, with little drawbridges that could be lowered so as to allow of the passage of armed men to the besieged fort. Such a contrivance was employed by the Northmen in the siege of Paris in 886. That they were accustomed to construct a work of the same height as the lowest tower of the besieged fortress is well known; and these attacking towers were formed of timber and earth in such a way as to resist the shafts of the besieged and to allow the besiegers to enter by a process similar to what sailors call "boarding," while from the lower portion of the tower strong beams were slung by chains in a kind of doorway, and furnished with a terrific weight of stone which could thus be swung with great force against the base of the tower attacked, so as at last to effect a breach through which the attacking party could pour. This adjunct to the engine was known as the battering-ram in later times.

It is possible and highly probable that the ingenuity of the Northmen and their refinement have been as much exaggerated by one class of writers as their savage brutality has been too gladly dwelt upon by others. A

singular instance of barbarity, which has been imputed to them through the misunderstanding of a periphrastic expression of one of their poets, is highly illustrative of this statement.

The custom has been attributed to them of drinking wine and mead from the skulls of their fallen foes; the fact being simply that the poet, in celebrating them, called the horns of the orochs "the curved adornments of the head." Commentators and translators have regarded these words as meaning the arch of the human skull, whereas nothing was intended but a roundabout description of drinking-horns fashioned from the horns of the orochs, the most formidable enemy, next to the bear or his own species, that the Scandinavian had to cope with.

Mead-horns were "your only drinking" long after the conquest of Britain, and, as in the cases of the ship and sword, a horn which had deserved well of its master was generally ornamented with gold rings of various sizes fixed on the vessel from the narrow apex to the broad mouth. As horns would not stand, it was the custom either to drink the contents off at a draught or to pass the vessel round.

(To be continued.)



Some of the Streets of Derby; and their Historic and other Associations.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.



ANYONE taking the trouble to glance at an old map of Derby will perceive that besides the main and crooked line of streets leading continuously on from the road from London through the heart of the town, there is another line, equally or more crooked, nearer to the river, which keeps pretty nearly the same direction, and joins, by a somewhat sharp turning, the first-named between the churches of All Saints and St. Michael.

With the first of these lines, comprising the London Road and Street, St. Peter's Street, the Gaol Bridge or St. Peter's Bridge, the Corn Market, the west site of the Market Place, until lately known as Rotten Row, the

Irongate, and Queen Street, etc., I have nothing to do in my present paper. The few remarks I have to make will be confined to the other and now much altered line, which then comprised the Siddals Lane, Castle Fields, Cock-pit Hill, the Morledge, Tenant Bridge and Street, the east side of the Market Place, and Full Street, which latter, by the sharp turning I have named, formed, and forms, the junction, in Queen Street, with the main thoroughfare.

The Siddals Lane just now mentioned, though now a street dignified by the name of "Road," and forming one of the busy approaches to the Midland Railway Station, was, within my own memory, to all intents and purposes a "lane," and nothing more—a somewhat narrow lane, too, with hedges and fields and orchards at its sides—and it crossed the "Castle Fields," on some part of which that Saxon stronghold, taken by the Danes and retaken by the heroic Ethelfleda, once stood. Of the form or character of this stronghold, for the possession of which more than one fierce battle was fought, nothing whatever is known. Not only, alas! does no trace whatever now remain, but no memory or record of the exact spot on which it stood exists. The whole of the "Fields" are now thickly covered with streets, the names of two of which, "Castle" and "Park," and a public-house sign or two, are the only "In Memoriams" of its erstwhile existence.

Cock-pit Hill, whereon one of the Cock Pits of Derby—for there were two in the town—once stood, has more than a mere passing interest attached to it. The Cock Pit, once a favourite place of resort for the good folks of Derby, and where hundreds of "mains" were fought and gloated over, is, happily, a thing of the past, and not a vestige of it remains. It was, as is evident from Stow, in 1610, an octagonal building with high-pitched or spire roof with a vane, and when the "mains" were on, was probably surmounted by a flag. At what period it was taken down I know not, but "cocking" continued to be a favourite sport in the town and neighbourhood till a late date, and the matches between the "gentlemen of Derby and the gentlemen of the Peak," or between county and county, or nobleman and nobleman, as, for instance, the "Duke of Rutland and the Earl

of Exeter," on which sometimes "'tis computed that above £50,000 was won and lost . . . by the wagers on both sides," took place at the Angel and other inns, or in the appointed booth on the race-course on Sinfin Moor.

On Cock-pit Hill were, from a century and a half to two centuries back, some pot-works, where the coarse brown ware, of the same class as the Toft, Tickenhall, and other wares, was made. That, a hundred and eighty years ago, if not much earlier, these belonged to a John Mier (probably of the same family as the Mayers or Meers, of Staffordshire), is evidenced by a curious old three-handled drinking vessel, of large size, which bears the quaint words—

Drink be merry and mery
God Bles creae George & Queen Ann
John Mier made this cup 1708.

Another example of his make, a posset-pot, bears also his name, "JOHN MIER MADE THIS CUP 1721"; and a third example,

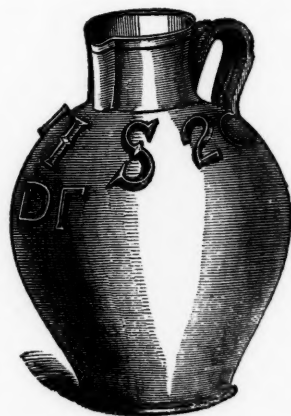


FIG. 1.

which is in my own possession, is a large pitcher, bearing the date of 1720 (fig. 1); this is traditionally said to have been made at Cock-pit Hill. Later on the works belonged to Heath; and in 1756, "John Heath, of Derby, in the county of Derby, gentleman; Andrew Planché [who, to the great interest and surprise of my old friend, the late J. R. Planché, *Somerset Herald*, I proved to be an ancestor of his], of ye same place, china

maker; and Wm. Duesberry, of Loughton, in ye county of Stafford, enameller," entered into a joint agreement, by which they became "co-partners together, as well in ye art of making English china as also in buying and selling all sorts of wares belonging to ye art of making china," for ten years, with power on Heath's part to extend that term for another ten years. The original draft of this agreement, which is the origin of the famous Derby China Works, is in my own possession, and to those curious in such matters will be found printed in full in the first edition of my *Ceramic Art in Great Britain*. In 1758 this John Heath, with two partners, Butt and Rivett, was proprietor of the Cock-pit Hill Works, which stood at the commencement of Siddals Lane. This site, which is distinctly marked on some of the old maps of Derby, is still known as the "Pot Yard," and appears to have been immediately opposite the Cock-pit itself. At these works, still belonging to the Heaths, later on a remarkably good kind of Cream or Queen's ware was made, which was thus spoken of in 1772: "Here is also a pottery, and I was showed an imitation of Queen's ware, but it does not come up to the original, the produce of Staffordshire." A good example of this ware is in my own possession, and here engraved (fig. 2). It is a jug,



FIG. 2.

and bears, painted on one side, within a border of foliage, the quaint and characteristic drinking inscription, "One Pot more and then, why what then, why another Pot.;" and on the other side and front, within one continuous border, a representation of a blacksmith busy at his forge, working the immense bellows with his left hand and holding the iron in the fire with his right, while in front a youth

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stands by the anvil, waiting as a "striker," and tools of various kinds are lying about; the inscription on this side being, "Thos. Burton, Winster, 1778." This authentic example, it is well to add, was made for this Thomas Burton, blacksmith, of Winster, at the Cock-pit Hill Works, and from his family passed into my own hands by purchase. In 1780, in consequence of the failure of the Heaths, who, besides being potters, were bankers and men of property, the stock at Cock-pit Hill was sold off, and a few years later the materials of the buildings were also sold, and the manufactory entirely closed.

In this locality, too, were some famous houses. One of these, a fine example of the highly picturesque structures of the seventeenth century, built by a Mr. Beardsley, was taken down in 1819. Other brick houses with pedimented gables of a like kind and period, still, fortunately, remain in other parts of the town—one in St. Peter's Churchyard, and another in Tenant Street. Long may they escape the despoiler's hand!

In the next division of the line of old streets I have chosen to say a few words upon, the "Morledge," were formerly some mansions of repute; notably that of "Mrs. Chambers, late Bailey's," alluded to by Hutton, and shown, with its gardens, in an old engraving. The Morledge and Cock-pit Hill, though much altered from what they were, have still an old-world look about them, and even the inn signs—and they are plenty as blackberries—are of quaint and old-world character. Thus, among others, there are, or were, within but a space not to be computed by many yards, the "Bishop Blaize," the patron saint of Woolcombers; the "Castle and Falcon;" the "Barley Mow;" the "Cock," most appropriate to the site of the Cock-pit; the "Old Crown;" the "Cossack;" the "Canal;" the "White Horse;" the "Durham Heifer," etc. The locality, too, it may be worth while to notice, gave name to a family of some repute, the Morleges or Morledges, one or more of whom were of local note.

Tenant Street and Tenant Bridge* coming

* Of this bridge Stow thus speaks in 1610: "Also a small brook rising westward runneth thorow the towne under nine bridges before it meets with her farre greater River Derwent, which it presently doth after shee hath passed Tenant Bridge in the South-East of the towne."

S

next on the line indicated, are also of no little note. Many, and fierce and violent, have been the "tussles" of the contending parties in the now put-down town game of Derby, the Foot-ball (or perhaps more appropriately, the hug-ball), at this bridge—one of the contending parishes always endeavouring to get the ball into the brook, and the others using all their power to prevent it. On the history and mode of play of this game alone—of totally different character from the game as now played—a whole chapter might well be written. The contending parties were "All Saints" and "St. Peter's," but the play was indulged in and enjoyed by the roughs of all the parishes, and of the surrounding neighbourhood. Old William Hutton, writing close upon a hundred years ago says, in his quaint way, "There is also one kind of amusement of the amphibious kind, which, if not peculiar to Derby, is pursued with an avidity I have not observed elsewhere—Foot-ball. I have often seen this coarse sport carried to the barbarous height of an election contest; nay, I have known a foot-ball hero chaired through the streets like a successful member, although his utmost elevation of character was no more than that of a butcher's apprentice. Black eyes, bruised arms, and broken shins are equally the marks of victory and defeat. . . . The professors of this athletic art think themselves bound to follow the ball wherever it flies; and as Derby is fenced in with rivers, it seldom flies far without falling into the water; and I have seen these amphibious practitioners of foot-ball-kicking jump into the river on a Shrove Tuesday when the ground was covered with snow," etc.

As Keene and Bradbury in their very interesting little book, *All about Derby*, say, on this day—Shrove Tuesday—every year "the shops were closed; there was a general holiday; and the ringing of the church bells gave rise to the following rhyme:

Pancakes and fritters,
Say All Saints' and Peter's!
When will the ball come,
Say the bells of St. Alkmun;
At two they will throw,
Says St. Werabo;
Oh, very well,
Says little St. Michael.

The ball—a large leather sphere stuffed with cork shavings—was thrown up in the Market

Place punctually at two o'clock. The object of the parish of All Saints was to take the ball into the Markeaton Brook and touch the wheel of the corn-mill on Nuns' Green with it as their goal. The St. Peter's goal lay at a gate which stood at the bottom of Grove Street, in proximity to the present Arboretum. In modern foot-ball, a dozen goals in the course of an ordinary afternoon's match is a common occurrence; but in the Derby foot-ball encounters four or five hours, and sometimes double that time, would be expended before the ball was goaled. As soon as the ball had been tossed up in the Market Place, it became the aim of the St. Peter's side to get it down Tenant Street and into the Derwent as the easiest way to their goal, thus avoiding the hill in St. Peter's Street and Osmaston Road. Sometimes the winning-post would be reached *via* Alvaston or Osmaston, so circuitous a route would the engagement take. It was, on the other hand, to the advantage of All Saints' side to take the tide of battle down Sadler Gate as the most accessible direction to their goal. To witness the 'Saints' goal their ball was an exciting spectacle. The fight was often removed from the land to the water, as All Saints had to take the Markeaton Brook and proceed under the arch and strike the mill-wheel with the coveted ball. Hundreds of heated men might be seen in the chilly water at a time, and when the brook was flooded, as it often happened, the 'play' must have received additional dangers, to say nothing of the rich legacies of rheumatism left by the ardour of youth to declining age. The crowd was divided into partizans of the contending sides, and the air rang with excited shouts of 'All Saints for ever!' and 'Peter's for ever!' It not unfrequently occurred that the ball would remain *in statu quo* between parties stubbornly matched and jammed together, unwilling to let either side make a movement. 'The ball would be surrounded,' says an eye-witness recalling the time, 'by hundreds of players, some pushing one way, and some the opposite. Now they would get wedged in a corner, where they would sometimes remain firmly fixed for hours together, a steam rising from the reeking mass of humanity as if from a huge seething caldron. Presently some of the men, when thus heated, would plunge

into the Derwent "hissing hot," as Falstaff has it, and swim down the river with the ball, the banks being lined with an excited crowd shouting and hallooing.' This picture is one of absolute fidelity. Another account speaks of the possessor of the ball making a subtle strategic movement down the unsavoury town sewer. He was pursued by several of the enemy, and met by the main body—offensive and defensive—at the outlet of the drain into the Derwent, where the struggle for supremacy was resumed. Other stories of aquatic encounters are told. When the ball had been finally won, the hero who had goaled it was proclaimed champion of the year. He was carried in triumph through the town, and the bells of the successful parish pealed forth the victory. The scenes on Shrove Tuesday were repeated on Ash Wednesday, when the juveniles were supposed to have their turn. For years many of the leading inhabitants of the town joined in the game. The ball was at one time thrown by the Mayor from a window in the Town Hall. Such representative men as Mr. Joseph Strutt, the donor of the Arboretum, were among the prominent supporters of the game. He might have been seen in the midst of the fray, followed by three or four servants bearing baskets of oranges, which he distributed among the exhausted players. In process of time, however, these foot-ball battles degenerated into discreditable riots. . . . The contest lasted till eight or nine at night, and sometimes it was later, when the battered victors—bruised, blinded, and bleeding—were carried on the shoulders of their companions in triumph through the excited streets, stopping at almost every door to beg money for drink. The givers were cheered, the refusers execrated. Many of the 'players' suffered severe injuries. The bones of some were broken, and others ruined their health by plunging in a heated state into the ice-cold waters of the river or the brook, when the fight became of the amphibious kind. Broken heads and shins, torn coats and lost hats, are put down as amongst the minor casualties of the day; some of the more riotous of the multitude not hesitating at tearing up palisades, trampling down gardens, or destroying any object which retarded their path. Finally, the law had to step in to stop these foot-ball ferocities,

but a custom so long established was not easily extinguished. Large portentous placards would proclaim that the constables would take into custody any person producing a ball; but the warning was openly defied, and the magisterial issuers gave it secret support. . . . Special constables were sworn in; and a troop of Royal Irish Dragoons occupied the Market Place. A riot was expected, and every preparation made forthwith, but from that time, 1846, the game came practically to an end."

Hard by the bridge in Tenant Street is the interesting old example of brick building already alluded to, and, unseen from the street, being behind the houses on the east side, is a grand old timber mansion, probably Elizabethan, with a front of four gables. It is one of the more interesting of old Derby relics, and has the additional interest attached to it of having at one time—as was, at another, a house in Full Street—been the residence of Dr. Darwin, of "Botanic Garden" and "Loves of the Plants" fame.

The Market Place, along the east side of which the line I have chosen passes, is an open square, and has the reputation of being one of the finest and best in the kingdom. Formerly on its east side, where Derwent Street now is, "stood a large ancient mansion, with a quadrangular court in front, the entrance to which was under an archway, with a dwelling-house above, and houses on both sides within the archway. At this house King Charles I. stayed when visiting Derby. There was a large garden behind the house, which went down to the river by which Exeter Bridge now stands.* The mansion was taken down for the purpose of forming the new street. Other good and substantial houses stood on the same side, nearer to, and on the site of, the present Assembly rooms (built in 1763-74), while on the other sides of the square other mansions of note, now converted into shops, also stood; some of these containing, even at the present day, remarkably fine decorated ceilings, and other interesting features. On this side the Market Place also at one time stood the Conduit, and in the centre the Market Cross, at which proclamations were made and other public formalities gone through. In the

* Hope.

Market Place stood also the Pillory, on which numberless misdemeanants (notably one Eleanor Beare) at one time or other were compelled to stand, fixed and immovable, and to undergo the jeers, assaults, and peltings of the insatiate, enraged, and cruel crowd that was invariably brought together on such occasions. Of the Pillory itself no actual representation exists, but in my own possession is a curious and very inartistic and rough old drawing which is just enough to show that it was of that not unusual kind composed of a framework of wood with sliding boards (fig. 3). The rude drawing was evidently made for the purpose of holding up

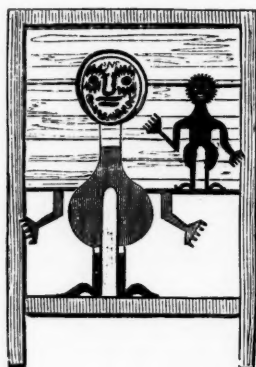


FIG. 3.

to opprobrium a certain surcharger of taxes, whose name, although given on the drawing, I purposely withhold. Upon it is written, "—, the Surcharger of Taxes, to stand in the Pillory from eleven to twelve o'clock in Derby Market Place on Whitsuntide Fair Day, for making people purjur themselves. Devil says well done —, surcharge all; you rob them of not less than two or three hundred a year; surcharge everyone, my good lad; make as many forswear themselves as you can; thou art a good and faithful steward, when thou comes into my kingdom thou shalt be ruler over ten cities.

—You find the Pillory is your fate,
With durt, and rotten eggs avat thy pate,
If from the gallows your life they should save,
Tho' all agree they couldn't hang a greater knave.

In the Market Place too, and probably attached to the Pillory, was the Whipping

Post, and here also was, and is, the Guild Hall. Within its space the army of the so-called "Pretender" was drawn up in 1745; in it on each succeeding Shrove Tuesday, from the earliest recorded times, the expectant crowd collected to receive the huge foot-ball thrown from the Guild Hall; and in it, in 1832, the disastrous and lamentable Reform Bill riots took their rise.

From the north-east corner of the Market Place, between the old and the new Assembly-rooms, opens the last street to which in this brief paper I purpose drawing attention. This is "Full Street," so called according to Hutton, "from being the habitation of Fullers, lying convenient for that calling from its vicinity to the water. At the bottom of this street," he continues, "upon the banks of the Derwent, twenty yards from the river, now [1791] Mr. Upton's garden, I first drew this vital air, September 30, 1723." This was William Hutton, the historian of Derby, of Birmingham, of the Roman Wall, and the writer of so many other works of note, of whose life—so well known is it through his own autobiography and the other memoirs of him and his family which have been written*—I need not say anything here further than that, when he wrote his "History of Derby"—then an old man of three-score years and eight—he penned these words: "I . . . tread that ground where was first cast my severe lot; where, at an early age, I was attacked with most of the ills attendant upon human life, without the power either of resistance or retreat. . . . Unknown in Derby, I stand clear of prejudice. When I silently wander from the extremity of St. Mary's Bridge to that of St. Peter's Parish, without meeting one face that I know, I consider myself a stranger at home; but though forgotten, I cannot forget. I behold with concern the buildings altered with time; and reflect, with a sigh, that every house has changed its inhabitants; and that I have to mourn a whole generation, who are swept into the grave."

One of the most notable houses in Full Street—now, alas! taken down—was Exeter House, better known as "The Pretender's

* *The Life of William Hutton, and the History of the Hutton Family*, by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., 1872.

House." It stood a little way beyond the Assembly-rooms, where a new street leading to nowhere has been made on its site. This house at one time was a residence of the Marquess of Exeter, and hence its name, "Exeter House," and had its grounds reaching down to the river-side. On the march of the "bonnie Prince Charlie," with his staff and forces, in 1745, this house was appointed as his head-quarters, and here he lay during his short stay in the town; and here, in the drawing-room, was held the famous council of war, at which his and his army's precipitate retreat was determined upon. The events of those two or three days,

show not only that they acted on the principle that those

who fight and run away
May live to fight another day,

but evidently felt that

Those who prate but dare not fight
Keep safely from the enemy's sight!

In the same street are other notable houses, and at the corner of Amen Alley, on the west side of the street, is an old gabled and overhanging house with carved Gothic corner-post at its angle; and on the upper surface some indications of pargeting. This house forms the corner of All Saint's Church-



EXETER HOUSE, DERBY.

stirring as they undoubtedly were, are matters of history, and therefore, however tempting the subject, I refrain from giving any particulars. The people of Derby had not much to complain of in the way of treatment by the Prince and his motley followers, and they could surely not plume themselves on their mode of receiving the "rebels." We are told the Prince was proclaimed at the Market Cross by the "Town Cryer;" that the magistrates (or such as had not fled) attended him; that on his and his army's "coming in they were generally treated with bread, cheese, beer, and ale, whilst all hands were aloft getting their suppers ready;" and the laughable doings of the local forces, as so admirably told in the "Chronicle of the Derby Blues,"

yard; Amen Alley running up the south, and College Place the north, side of "God's Acre." Immediately opposite the east end of All Saints' Church are "The Devonshire Alms-houses," founded and endowed in the reign of Elizabeth (March 1, 1599), by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury—the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick"—for eight poor men and four poor women, each of whom was to receive 33s. 4d. every three months, and to have, in addition, 20s. each year for a gown; and the warden had in addition 20s. as salary for keeping clean the monument of the Countess in the church. The houses were fully furnished, and among the statutes it was ordered that that furniture consist of "one bedstead, one mattress, one bolster, two pair

of sheets, two coffers, two tables, one cupboard, two stools, four pewter dishes, iron tongues, fire-shovel, and all the furniture;" and each was provided with "one Cognizance or Badge of silver of the Alms-houses" which was to be worn by men and women "upon their left arm sleeve above the elbow . . . and that so appearantly that it may be discovered wheresoever they shall come, uppon pain for every of them to forfeit for every time they shall be seene abroad without it, 4d." The Alms-houses were rebuilt in 1777 by the then Duke of Devonshire, who further endowed the establishment.

In All Saints' Church, the finest and head church of the town, whose ugly and inappropriate body serves only as a foil to set off to greater advantage the magnificent and lofty

from defect of his machinery did not succeed; and in 1715 John Lombe, whose name will always be associated with the silk manufacture, visited Italy with the express intention of worming out the secret processes. By dint of various artifices he succeeded in his design, and brought back with him—although his flight had to be hasty—not only the necessary models of machinery, and many notes and sketches, but two Italian workmen to assist him in his project. Having fixed on Derby as his settling-place, he in 1717 arranged with the Corporation for a small island on the river Derwent, and thereon erected his mill; and while that was being done, made use of the Town Hall for experimental work. Later on he took out a patent, but through treachery on the part of the



FIG. 4.

tower, the Countess and others of the Devonshire family are buried, and their monuments form features of unusual attraction. In the church also, among many other interesting memorials, is a wooden effigy of a priest. Of the church itself, or its monumental tablets and historic attractions, I need say nothing, as they alone would find matter for a whole chapter.

Passing the churchyard, on the opposite or east side of the street at the part where it takes a sharp curve on its way to join Queen Street, is a short street known as "Silk Mill Lane," which leads to one of the most historically interesting of buildings, the old Silk Mill—the first ever erected in England (fig. 4). Its history has been often told, and is so well known that it is needless to do more than state that in 1702 a person named Crotchet attempted to "throw" silk in Derby, but

Italians, lost his life by poison, and was buried in All Saints' Church. He had, however, succeeded in establishing, for England, what has become one of her principal branches of commerce. The mills passed into the hands of his brother, and are still, after many changes of ownership and tenancy, carried on. The models of machinery and other things John Lombe got together in Italy, he brought over in a remarkably curious and, even in those days, old, chest, carved and painted in the most elaborate and artistic manner. This chest, many years ago, passed into my own hands by purchase, and remained my property until a few years ago; it is here engraved (fig. 5).

William Hutton, who was apprenticed at this mill, when a mere child—the mill itself having been built some five years before he was born—in speaking of it says (and with

this quotation I close my present article): "Some have earnestly wished to see this singular piece of mechanism; but I have sincerely wished I never had. I have lamented, that while almost every man in the world was born out of Derby, it should be my unhappy lot to be born in it. To this curious but wretched place I was bound apprentice for seven years, which I always

considered the most unhappy of my life; these I faithfully served, which was equalled by no other, in my time, except a worthy brother, then my companion in distress, and now my intelligent friend. It is therefore no wonder if I am perfectly acquainted with every movement in that superb work. My parents, through sheer necessity, put me to labour before nature had made me able.



FIG. 5.

Low as the engines were, I was too short to reach them. To remedy this defect, a pair of high pattens were fabricated and lashed to my feet, which I dragged after me till time lengthened my stature. The confinement and labour were no burden, but the severity was intolerable, the marks of which I yet carry, and shall carry to the grave. . . . Hoisted upon the back of Bryan Barker, a giant approaching seven feet, was like being

hoisted to the top of a precipice, when the wicked instrument of affliction was wielded with pleasure; but alas! it was only pleasure to one side. It was again my unhappy lot, at the close of this servitude, to be bound apprentice to a stocking-maker for a second term of seven years; so that, like Jacob, I served two apprenticeships, but was not, like him, rewarded either with wealth or beauty."



Notes on Common-Field Names.

BY THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON.

CLASS I. SECTION I.—Continued.

Names depending for one or both of their Constituent Parts, or Elements, on some Natural Object or Feature.

9. -hil, -hyl:

<i>Berehil.</i>	<i>Engehyl.</i>	<i>Hungerhyl.</i>	<i>Sandhyl.</i>
<i>Bramhil.</i>	<i>Grenhil.</i>	<i>Priurhil.</i>	<i>Wildehil.</i>
<i>Windehil</i> or <i>Windhyl.</i>			

The *bere* in the first name in the list may be from O.N. *barr*, Sw. Dial *bör*,

A.S. *bere*, the kind of barley otherwise called *bigg*; as *bram* in the second is from Dan. or Sw. *bram*, a bramble. Note the Dan. *brambær*, Sw. dialect *brambär*, the blackberry. There is also an A.S. *brember*, but it is given as meaning the shrub itself, not its berry. I do not feel sure *berrehil* should not be read *brerehil*=briarhill. *Hungerhyl* is correctly written, and is not without parallel instances. Most of the other names explain themselves, but *Wildehil* is uncertain, although there is a farm in Glaisdale township called *Wild Slack*, where the prefix *wild* seems equally without apparent meaning as in *Wildehil*. *Windhil* or

Windehyl is also perplexing. It is a name met with in Gisbrough, Bernaldby, Moorsom, and Marton, and one or more instances besides may be added from still existing house-names. It can hardly be supposed that *wind* (= air in motion) can have anything to do with these names, and it is almost equally hard to suggest any more satisfactory conclusion. It may be remarked, however, that in the existing names the *i* is short, which is the case also with the *i* in the verb to *wind* in the dialect of Cleveland, while the *i* in the noun *wind* is always long, as in poetry, and, in the mouths of some readers, in Scripture.

10. -holm, -holmes:

Brochholm. Holmes. Kenyng-, Konyng-, Konyholm. Marholm, Ester.

The simple word *holm*, like the numerous class of compound names involving it, is met with in a great variety of places throughout the district. It usually implies "low-lying land by the side of a stream, which in time of flood may become more or less insular, and which, at an earlier time, may have been completely so, former channels or hollows having been filled up with alluvial matters." Many illustrations are derivable from both Scandinavian and Germanic sources, such as to throw light upon the fact that *holm* is not necessarily an island. Several names now ending in *holm* have no connection whatever with that word. Thus *Moorsholm* is a corruption of *Morsom* or *Moresum*, abbreviated from *Morhusum*; *Airyholm* (at the foot of Roseberry Topping) expanded from *Ergum*, the modernized form of *hör̥gum* the dative plural of *hör̥g*, a sacrificial stone or altar in the open air, and the like. *Brochholm* is one of a class of words sufficiently puzzling to account for. Cf. *Brochholes*, *Brochholebeck*, *Brocton* or *Broghton*, etc., which it is hard to have to refer to *broc*, a badger, in every case. Certainly, in some instances, the man's name, now Brock, must be the origin of such prefix. A.S. *bróc*, too, may originate some, and we may collate *Brocken*, S. Jutland *Brokkbjerg*, Iceland *Brok-ef*, etc. *Coney Street* in York is a sufficient illustration of *Konyngholm*, to say nothing of the numberless others afforded in S. Jutland, Germany, and elsewhere. *Marholm* is worth special note, because it is met with in a place the name of which begins with the same prefix—*Marton*, namely. See *mar*, *mere*, a little below.

11. -kelde:

<i>Blindekelde.</i>	<i>Rennandkelde.</i>
<i>Buirtrekkelde.</i>	<i>Rotande-, Rutandekelde.</i>
<i>Fulkelde.</i>	<i>Ryduskelde.</i>
<i>Hildekelde.</i>	<i>Simundkelde.</i>
<i>Kerlingkelde.</i>	<i>Springekelde.</i>
<i>Levenadtoftkelde.</i>	<i>Thruhkeld.</i>

O.N. *kelde*, Dan. *kilde*, Sw. *källa*, etc., a spring, fountain, water-source. A word often met with as a prefix in local names—e.g., *Keldholm*, *keldhead*, etc.—as well as very largely as a suffix. It seems to have been the word exclusively in use in this district to designate a spring of water. *Blindekelde*, there is little doubt, was one, the discharging aperture or orifice of which was more or less concealed. The water is seen to be trickling and gathering into a stream, but there is no gushing, or even distinctly apparent, issuing source.* Such springs are common enough on the moor-banks of the district. Compare the terms *blind lane*, *blind alley*, *blind cabbage*, or *blind flower*. The next name on the list is of interest, as perhaps the oldest written form of the northern name of the elder. The universal name in this district for the tree in question is sounded *bottry*, and is a corruption of *bore-tree*, or *burtree*. Jamieson spells it *bourtree*, *boretree*. Near Danby Church is a *Burtree-lane*. This particular *kelde* was distinguished by the presence near it of an elder tree. *Fulkelde* is a name of frequent occurrence in different parts of the district, and the reason is obvious. One curious corruption of this name is met with in the parish of Ingleby Arncliffe, where *Fowgill* has superseded an ancient *Fulkelde*—a case as strongly illustrative as even Professor Skeat could require of the necessity of historical investigation of place-names.

* Many instances of the kind noted are, in this district, known by the writer. One case was mentioned to him last year in which the existence of the spring was rather suspected than ascertained. The suspicion, however, was so decided that draining tools were used to ascertain where it actually existed, and in the course of an hour or two of properly directed labour a spring sufficiently strong—with the aid of another and smaller one similarly discovered—to work a small water-ram was disclosed. This was really a *blind-keld*. Another singular illustration is found in the strongest chalybeate spring known to the author. True, the immediate source is conspicuous enough, but the apparent discharge from that source seems to be very small. Yet fifteen or twenty feet on the slope below the said source the run of water is sufficient to fill a four-inch pipe. The discharge is hardly less than sixty gallons per minute.

For *Hildekelde* compare *Fons S. Hildæ* in the boundaries of the ancient endowment of Whitby Abbey, 'or "Whitby Liberty," and the Domesday *Hildreuelle*, now Hinderwell. Other instances, moreover, might be given. *Kerling*—sometimes *Carling*—is another by no means unusual first element in a place-name, as in *Carlinghow*, near Lofthouse, another *Kerlingkelde* in Bernaldby, another, *Kerlinghoue*, in Gisburgh, besides *Carlingill*, *Carlin-slack*, etc. But, frequently as the name is met with, there is no apparent clue to any certain derivation. It is somewhat remarkable to how many objects the Sw. dialect equivalent to Scottish *carline*, an old woman, a witch (*källing*, *kärring*, etc.) is applied, just as *carlin* heather, *carline* thistle are English or Scottish names. Sw. Dial. *kärring-fis*, and Isl. *kerling-elldr* denote a kind of fungus (*Lycoperdon bovista*); * *kärringtand*, Isl. *kerlingar-tönn*, *Lotus corniculatus*, etc., etc. Certainly in more places than one in Scotland *carline*, in the sense of witch, has formed part of a local name, and it is not impossible that *kerling*, in conjunction with either *how* or *kelde*, may have formed a name localizing some well-known legend of witch-doings or witch-abode. *Levenadtoft* is also spelt *Lefhenaldtoftes* and *Seveneht-toft* in the copy I have, the prefix in the last being, no doubt, a scribal error for *Leveneht*, and the probability is that *Leven-ald-toft* (= *Leven old toft*) is the correct form. *Rennandkelde*, besides yielding another participle in *-and*, is clear, while *rotande*- or *rutande-kelde* calls for a word of comment. The Isl. verb *hrjóta* (present *hrýt*, pret. *hraut*, plural *hrutu*) is applied to the action of starting forth, flying out (as dust from a cloak), gushing out, as blood from a person's nose or mouth, and thus there is, at least, some little possibility that the meaning is gushing or springing fountain, †

* "The common species (of *Lycoperdon*) have been used in some places of England to smother bees. . . . They are also used in some places, where neighbours dwell far asunder, to carry and reserve fire from place to place, whereof it took the name of *tucernarum fungus*' (Gerarde). For the purpose of tinder I have seen them used in Northumberland." (Johnstone's *Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed*).

† It will be observed that I use qualified language in suggesting this explanation. It is a possible explanation, and that is all that can be said; and, but for the fact that the participial prefix would seem to be, and to be intended to be, descriptive or characteristic of the *keld* itself rather than of the application, or use

synonymous indeed with *Springekelde*, which follows in alphabetical succession. *Ryduskelde* is perhaps imperfect or mis-spelt, and the *thruh* in *Thruhkelde* may most likely depend on O.N. *thró*, a hollowed-out stone, or perhaps on *troh* or *trog*, a trough.*

12. *-ker*:

<i>Benelandker.</i>	<i>Bladaker.</i>	<i>Blapotker.</i>
<i>Bunoker</i> , otherwise <i>Thonnoker</i> , or <i>Ponnoker.</i>		
<i>Cringelker.</i>	<i>Crosseker.</i>	<i>Langker.</i>
<i>Seliker</i> , <i>Selyker.</i>	<i>Swaynnesker.</i>	

This suffix, it is hardly necessary to remark, is the ancient form or representative of modern *car* or *carr*, which has been thus described: "A flat marshy piece of land, usually at or near the foot of a bank, and, in that sense, low: not necessarily low otherwise." Often under natural herbage, still; but arable where drainage has been effected: O.N. *ker*, *kjörr*, N. *kjerr*, Dan. *kar*. Of this last word Molbech says that it is originally Norse, and is commonly used to express a tract distinguished by depth of soil, and burdened with accumulated water.

For *Beneland* see, below, the section under *-lande*, *-landes*. *Bladaker* might be meant for *blad-aker*,† but *acre* in other cases is so

made, of the *keld*, it would hardly be advanced at all. If the participle *rotand* or *rutand* may be taken to intend or signify a use, or the use, made of the spring, I should have no hesitation at all in connecting it with the sufficiently common personal name *Rotour*, *Rutour*, which I have met with as early as 1302, and abundantly in later times, and which survives to the present day in the form *Rutter*. As to form, this name is precisely analogous to the names *Parcour*, *Futur* or *Futour*, *Barbour*, *Passour* and *Ferour*, all occurring in the same list (belonging to 1302), and, like these, *Rotour* or *Rutour* also indicates a calling or occupation. The man so styled was a man whose business it was to *ret* the flax or hemp, otherwise *rait* it, all the connections of which verb are with the word or words to which we owe our modern English verb to *rot*. Thus *Rotandekelde* might, and notwithstanding grammatical reasons to the contrary, I think it does, mean simply *retting-spring*.

* It would be easy to multiply instances of local names formed by composition of another word with *kelde*, either as first or second element: e.g., *Keldhow*, *Keld-brows*, *Caldkelde*, *Coppekelde*, *Grenekeld* (two or three of the name, and one of them the origin of *Grinkle* in Easington), *Helwadeskeld*, *Skitekeld*, etc. But the object being simply to illustrate one limited list, only enough extraneous instances, in any case, are adduced to serve the purpose in question.

† I do not feel any confidence that it ought not to be. On grammatical or structural grounds *blada-ker* is difficult, and open to grave objection. On the other hand, again, *blad-aker* does not commend itself

spelt, and not with the *k*, except in one case where *ck* is employed. The explanation is probably found in Isl. *blautlendr*, soft, moist-soiled: Sw. *blöt*, N. *blaut*, Dan. *blød*, all mean soft as moist things are; and Sw. *lägga i blöt* is to lay in soak, to steep. As to *Blapotker*, partly cylindrical and partly (at the bottom) conical holes are sometimes formed in clayey soils (and I have seen like ones in solid peat) by the action of water, which I have heard called *pots* or *pot-holes*. Some which were exposed several years ago in making an accommodation road, near Pinchingthorpe, besides containing curious deposits of bones, shells, etc.,* from the light-coloured clay they had been formed in, might well have been distinguished by the application to them of the term *blae-pot*. The orthography of the next name is too uncertain to be dealt with at all. With *Cringel* or *Cringle* or *Cringles*, however, it is otherwise, and it is a very frequent constituent of local names in this district, even if it does not furnish forth the whole of the name, as in two instances, at least, in the parish of Danby. In *Burnt Njal*, ii. 312, a moor is mentioned, which is called *Kringel Mire*; it has a stream of lava all round it. Kok mentions *Kringelum*, *Kringelborg*, *Kringelbæk*, *Kringelmose*, *Kringeltoft*, etc., in different parts of Scandinavia, all depending on O.N. *hring*, *kring*, a ring, circuit, outer edge or limit of a curvilinear space. With this compare *Cringle-moor* on the hill above Broughton, with a large stone circle on it, *Cringilthveit*, *Crin-*

to approval on the score of sense; for it involves a contradiction to characterize a portion of arable land—an "acre" in the special sense of cornland, moreover—by a word which, if it implies anything, implies the growth of *leaves*, not of what we speak of as *blades* of grass or young corn. The idea of broad-leaved foliage seems to be inseparable from the Scandinavian *blad*, and the plant *tway-blade*, the A.S. name of which is *twileafe* or *twiblade*, is a strong illustration of the same point, particularly to anyone who knows either of the three species so named, and the peculiar character of its leaves or blades.

* Among other things besides bones of *Bos longifrons*, those of the sheep, goat, or roe (or all three), and enough of those of a horse to enable one to form an idea of its height, and the comparative size of its head and limbs, a gilded helmet (of perhaps the third century) folded in four, and but little injured or altered otherwise, was taken out of one of these pot-holes. After some vicissitudes it was consigned to the British Museum, and was duly and carefully unfolded, but at the cost of its gilding.

geleworth in Hardale Head, *Cringilholme*, near *Smarwath* in Stokesley; and our present *Cringelker*, now *Cringlecarr*. *Crosseker* and *Langker* may be passed by; but *Seliker*, *Selyker* requires notice. *Sely* is practically identical with modern *sallow*, a species of willow, Cleveland *saugh*, Pr. Pm. *saluwe*, *salix*. In the Langbargh record of a Fifteenth granted to the King in 1302, we find in Pot-howe a Ricardus in *Salicibus* named, and in Kyrklythom (Kirkleathom) a Thomas in *le Wyliges*, both of which illustrate our present name—the *car* or *ker* made notable by the growth of the *sallow*. *Swaynesker* may be either Swan's-carr or Swayn's-car, probably the former.

13. -mar, -mere:

Gailmere. *Langmar, Langmere.*

Of frequent occurrence both as prefix and suffix. Both these names occur in the parish of Marton, and are doubtless connected with the feature of the locality which furnished the prefix. *Gailmere* is, it may be assumed, due, as in the case of one or more analogous names—*Gale-swang*, for instance—to the prominent growth of the plant called gale or sweet gale; A.S. *gagel*, *gagille*, *gagelle*, *gagolle*, etc.

14. -mire, -mires:

Arkilmire. *Norlangythemire.*
Gosemire. *Turfmire.*

Mire is defined by Skeat as "deep mud," which is the meaning of the purely English word. But *mire* or *mires* in North Yorkshire local names is not English in its origin but Old Danish, and has its immediate connection with Icel. *myrr*, modern *myri*, a bog, swamp, Sw. *myra*, a bog, marsh, Dan. *myr*, *myre*, a marsh. In this parish *Pundermires*, *Blackmires*, *Nettle-mires* yet exist as local names, and the former of these two names indicates a place where the presence of a quaking bog on one, and really the highest, part of the marshy enclosure designated, sufficiently attested the nature of a *mire*, or *mires*. *Arkil* in *Arkilmire* is no doubt the old personal name *Archil*, *Arkel* (*Domesday* forms), *Arnkell*, as *Simund* in *Simundkelde* is from *Sigmund*. *Norlangythemire* must be a corruption.

15. -mold, -molde:

Blakemoldes. *Swartemold* or *Swardemolde*.

Both—or rather, inasmuch as *Swartemold* occurs in both Guisborough and Normanby, all three—of these names have the same meaning. The usual phrase nowadays is *blackland*, and there is now a large average of such soil under regular cultivation in this district. The writer has seen much of it drained within his own time, and in one case a man employed by himself in draining one part of a field which had hitherto never been ploughed, as it was not safe to trust the cattle on such treacherous soil, suddenly dropped into a pot-hole left by a decayed tree, the bark of which yet retained its consistency, and was immersed in thick black puddle up to his waist.

16. *-pol*:*Russepol.**Ruterpol.*

The first is *rush-pool*, but what the latter may be is not certain. See, however, *rutande*, *rotande*, under the head *kelde*. *Ruterpol* may quite possibly be the *Ruter* or *Rotour's* pool,—compare the everyday Cleveland forms *bird-nest*, *man-hat*, *bank-foot*, etc.—the pool in which the professional or town-ship *retter* carried on his occupation.

17. *-sic*, *-sighe*, *-sike*:

Brakansik.
Collesighe.
Fetherflasic.
Grenesic.
Haraldesic.
Hildekeldesic.

Layrsic, Lausic.
Linsike.
Prestesic.
Ryduskeldesic.
Tollesike.

A *syke* or *sike* is a streamlet, a small trickling run of water draining out of a boggy or marshy place. It is a frequent element in Cleveland local names still existing, and in Scandinavia also, as *Alsike*, *Grönsike*, which latter corresponds exactly with our *Grenesike* above. Both *Collesike* and *Tollesike* (one from Gisburgh, and the other from Marton) perhaps may depend on the same sources as the two Cleveland place-names, *Colebi* (now *Coulby*) and *Tolesbi*, *Tollesbi* (now *Tolesby*), in other words on the personal names *Kolr* and *Toli*, *Tole*. No less than nine persons named *Kol* appear in *Njal's Saga* alone, and *Tole* is taken by *Kok* as supplying the first element in more than twenty Scandinavian place-names, such as *Toleshov* (*Tolshöi*), *Tolesthorp* (*Tolstrup*), etc. *Fetherflasic* is unintelligible. Surmises are easy, but there is nothing to lend

probability to either of them.* *Layrsic*—and *lausic* is doubtless only a scribal variation—depends, it may be assumed, on the same origin as the Whitby township now called *Larpool*, in old days *Leirpol*, *Layrpol*, etc. O.N. *leir*, clay, loam, mud: cf. *leir-bakke*, a clayey bank, *Leirvik*, a muddy bay, etc. *Linsike* may perhaps be compared with Sw. Dial. *Lin-sänke*, *lin-sänkä*, etc., the place where flax—our Cleveland, as well as Scandinavian *lin*—was immersed to help the process of retting. That *lin* or flax was extensively grown will appear below (under the head *-land* or *-landes*).

18. *-stane*, *-stones*:*Refstane.**Standandestanes.*

This suffix is sufficiently common not to call for examples. *Refstane* is noteworthy for that it has the same syllable as prefix which occurs in one other local name in Cleveland that has never yet been explained, viz., *Refholes* in Westerdale. These holes or pits are really the existing traces of old iron-stone sinkings, and they are known to be as old as the latter part of the twelfth century, or beginning of the thirteenth, and were called *Refholes* then. The fox, Dan. *ræv*, O.N. *refr*, gives name to many Scandinavian places or objects, as *Refshanger* in Norway, *Refstader* in Iceland, *Rævhjerg*, *Rævhöi* (*ref-howe*), *Rævkær* (*ref-carr*), several or many of each, and other like compounds besides, and we might assume that *ref-hole* might once have meant *fox-hole*: while, as illustrative of the permanency of Scandinavian names, it may be remarked that *Wooddale* or *Woodhill* was once *Wolfdale*, and as late as 1270 preserved the Scandinavian form *Uldale*; while *Ormesby* has never become English *Wormsby*, nor *Odensberg*, *Wodensberg*. In reference to *Standandestanes* there are many stones still, in spite of the havoc perpetrated by road-makers and drainers, standing in groups, or now and again alone, distinguished by the title *standing-stone* or *standing-stones*, and in not a few cases they have been proved to be connected with ancient interments,

* Thus A.S. *fla*, *flaa* is an arrow, and *fether-fla* might be feather-arrow, and there might be something in the *syke* in question, or its runnel, to resemble a feathered shaft. Other guesses equally rational (or the contrary) might be suggested.

while more than one among them have legends attached to them.

19. *-wath*:

Briggewath.

Sandwath.

Wath is a ford, and it is a significant fact that side by side with all the old thirteenth or fourteenth century bridges in Cleveland was a ford or wath, in some cases solidly paved. Thus the word became a frequent factor in a place-name. Notice has already been taken of *Briggewath* and *Brigswath*, and it would be easy to adduce half a dozen instances of *Sandwath* or *Sandswath* alone, without occupying further space by reference to such testimony as that of the Ordnance maps.

20. *-with*:

Bradderbremwith.

Bradeplumwith.

Both these places were in Ormesby, and there was another *Plumwith* in Marton. Other instances, in no very scanty number, of local names ending in *with* might be adduced, as *Lokwith* (now Lockwood), *Westwith*, etc. This word *with* is the direct representative of O.N. *vidr*, a wood. *Bradderbremwith* is broader-bramble wood and *Bradeplumwith* is wide or broad-plumtree wood.

Besides the above a single instance of *-hirst* occurs in *Buirtrekeldehirst*, the only instance I have met with of this southern English word in north England; another of *-sty* in *Langesty* in Hutton Locros. The word *sty* is still in use in the sense of a path—an ascending path, it is probably right to add. Only this past summer, in asking my way to a place, the person inquired of used the word for an ascending path then in sight, along which he told me I had to pass. *Redingh* (= *riding*) also occurs once; *thorne* twice, viz., in *Stubbethorne* and *Langethornedikes*; *-braith*, *-brathe*, *-brayth* once in *Ille* or *Hillebraithe*; *Futiner*, *Prondi*, and *Scorte* (= *short*) *broigmes*, each once, and all without apparent explanation. One other formative element in a name which has been already noticed (see vol. xiii. 212) is met with twice, namely, in *Adhewaldesleth* and *Sletenges*.



Tilmanstone, Kent.

By REV. SAMUEL BARBER.



AFTER leaving the pleasant little village of Shepherd's Well, and strolling eastwards towards Deal and Sandwich, you pass over a chalky ridge, and along a winding, open road, with arable ground on both sides. Leaving behind, on an eminence to the right, the mill of Shepherd's Well, and further back the church of Coldred, with its remains of a fosse and Roman (?) camp,* you go on by a gradual descent to Eythorne.

Pleasant it is in the springtime to hear the ditty of the larks which haunt this ground, and to catch a glimpse (from the high ground by the mill) of the distant cliffs of Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay. And the pedestrian who makes his way to Tilmanstone by the highway through Eythorne may, if he be an antiquary, find much ground for interesting speculation as to the position taken up by Julius Cæsar after his landing in Pegwell Bay; for here, alongside of the road to Eythorne, may be found unmistakable remains of an old and probably important road traversing the fields by way of Knowlton and Eastry towards Sandwich. There are many indications of ancient, but now totally disused, highways in this district, and there are a few things which more plainly show the changes which old Time effects in all things human.

On your left hand, and to the north-west of Eythorne, lies the sequestered village of Barfrestone, with its noted and very antique little Norman Church, which is said to have been associated with a monastic house in Dover.† The elaborate archway of the door is very remarkable for so small a church, and so poor a place. The carving of grotesque figures in the moulding of the arch is lavish in quantity, and richly artistic in its effect; a very pleasant sight for the wandering pedestrian to gaze upon, as he rests in the churchyard from his dusty toil on a hot summer afternoon. Among other curiosities of this carving will be found, if memory deceive me

* So, I believe, Hasted and others have concluded; but I suspect it was originally British.

† I imagine, though I have seen no ruins, that there was a monastery, or hermitage, at Barfrestone also.

not, a cheerful-looking dog seated upon his hind-legs, and performing upon an instrument of music.* But the most charming feature of this little church is the manner in which the pillars supporting the chancel arch are ornamented with a coil of stone after the fashion of a vine-tendril, and the deviation from geometrical symmetry which this coil exhibits. It is not a regular or equiangular spiral, but a coil with a varying angle, or unequal spaces. And when one sees the work of an artist who follows Nature, and observes the superior effect produced by following Nature's types, a feeling of surprise enters the mind that architects should, even to this day, have been so generally imbued with the notion that exact symmetry and numerical preciseness constitute the soul of architectural form. But perhaps better days are at hand.

Returning over a bare chalky ridge, from which the traces of the old Roman road above mentioned are, I think, to be found near to Eythorne (on the right hand, and close to the road), you emerge on the way to Tilmanstone. Up a winding incline, past a clump of firs, and out on to the breezy chalk-rutted highway from Eythorne to Tilmanstone. The firs are at the junction of the two branches of this road, which run to Upper and Lower Eythorne respectively. In front, on the right, are the woods of Dane Court. We follow this road towards Eastry and Sandwich, but pause a little to enjoy the breeze, and see how hedges have been obliterated by modern agriculture. The road will take you to Eastry and Betteshanger, but to reach Tilmanstone village you must turn off sharp to the right by a gate into the Dane Court Park. In crossing this Park you find yourself almost on a level with the roof of Dane Court, lately the residence of Edward Rice, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dover, and now in the possession of his son, Admiral Rice. A modest-looking mansion is Dane Court, in a valley which winds away towards Eastry and Sandwich. In former days long the residence of the family of Fogg, it may have been, before the modern rebuilding, a much more pretentious residence, as the Fogg family were allied with royalty in the time of the Edwards. Now it is stated that their descendants are to be

* The font of Lostwithiel, Cornwall, shows a hunting scene, including a horse and dog.

found among the labouring population of an adjoining village—a descent probably by no means extraordinary. My landlord (when I lodged in this village), a well-to-do working-man, was stated to be a member of one of the branches of the Fogg family.

The yew-tree in Tilmanstone churchyard is a grand result of Nature's care. Botanists have assigned to it a duration of twelve hundred years. What a social and historical and archaeological romance might that venerable tree give forth if it could but be endured for a time with the too often abused faculty of "articulately speaking men"! The tower of Tilmanstone church is not majestic in its elevation, and it is interesting to notice the way in which the thick foliage of the yew overtops the highest point of the building. Which of the two should be entitled to the palm of antiquarian interest would be hard to decide, for the tower cannot tell us much more than the yew can; but for mere length of years the tree has undoubtedly the advantage.*

Entering the belfry by the western door, you find that art has given way to convenience,† and modern woodwork for the housing of tools and clerical garments harmonises but little with the design of former days; but after passing through another door into the nave, it is plain that the restoration of the original circular arch would do much towards recovering the antique and consistent character of this very ancient early Norman structure. The narrow round-topped little window with its deep recess at once draws your attention, upon the left hand, or north side; and on the right, close to the wall, and west of the main door, stands the font. This font, with its old time-worn metal-lining, is a very shallow vessel, but is placed upon a built foundation, which brings the upper portion to nearly the average height; and the effect is solid, but not ornamental. The sides of the composition forming the font-vessel are variegated by a plain moulding. This moulding is of a peculiar type; a kind of sunk perpendicular arch. I have seen a font in the parish of Amotherby, in Yorkshire, near Malton, which is a remarkable contrast to

* This church has now, I understand, been restored internally.

† This was so before the late restoration.

this. It consists in form of the base of a pillar and a portion of the shaft, hollowed at the top—more elegant, but not so convenient for the officiating minister as that of Tilmanstone. After examining the Fogg window, inscriptions, and very old glass, the carved pews, and the curious sounding-board over the pulpit, there is not much to attract the antiquary within the church. But the preservation and general condition of the structure are noteworthy in connection with its great age. The churchyard of Tilmanstone is, however, the centre of interest to the lover of English country life. There is nothing striking in the scenery, and the plan of the church is simplicity itself; yet the homeliness of the surroundings in nowise detracts from that delightful sense of repose and quiet beauty which lend a characteristic charm to many a Kentish village; a certain consonance of impression harmonizes all, and gives intensity to the feeling of rest. The headstones, at every variety of inclination, reflect the declining ray of the sun, which lights up the cherub faces which ornament their summits. Upon some of these angelic figures the hand of Time has had a softening effect, and taking away the hard outlines, has bestowed a suggestiveness and delicacy of contour that render the effect really beautiful. The date of the most characteristic of these forms would seem to be about the time of Queen Anne, some, no doubt, later. For the age in which they were produced, the result is surprisingly artistic.

We now pass through the church gate (at the west end of the churchyard) and by a sloping bank down to the winding lane, or "street," of the village.* The inhabitants speak of "Upper" and "Lower Street."

Just outside the gate, and elevated a yard or two above the road, stand the veritable old stocks which imprisoned the legs of many a "vagrom" and incorrigible drunkard in the "good old times." The stocks are in an excellent position, near enough to the road to afford a salutary warning to passengers, but far enough from most of the houses to prevent their being offended by the expletives which, no doubt, often proceeded from the instrument of detention.

Pursuing the winding street of the village,

* "Street" is used synonymously with "village."

which runs beneath the high bank of the churchyard, you soon reach the lowest part of the valley and the end of the village. From this point a narrow lane runs up to the high-road from Dover to Sandwich.

Turning towards Dover, this road passes the "Lower Street" of Tilmanstone. Here, within a field or two of the *lower* village, are to be found the remains of an early Norman villa. The present farmhouse, which bears the name of Barville, represents the older structure. It stands a little east of Tilmanstone. In a meadow near to this house are the remains, beneath the surface, of older buildings.

The shifting of villages, within limited areas, affords a curious subject of inquiry. Not long ago I visited a country parish in Herefordshire where the houses, once situated near a church, have all gradually disappeared, and the village has appeared again on higher ground near at hand, leaving the church in deserted fields.

A ridge of high ground runs between Tilmanstone and the East Kent coast. On the side of this ridge, I was told by one of the chief farmers, there were found, some years ago, several skeletons a foot or two below the surface, and along with them some ornaments, which, from the description given, I supposed to be British. It is not unlikely that there was a Celtic town formerly on this higher ground. A Roman road was said to have passed along the ridge, and pavement has been found in places.

I have referred to the road that passes by Tilmanstone Churchyard and South Court to Eastry—partly a field walk. Close to South Court the crumbling remains of a strong wall are still to be found. This wall, according to Kentish antiquaries in former days, was the enclosure of a monastery. So little is known of this building that I leave the subject for future investigators, and conclude with the remark that the glories of "ancient" must have exceeded those of modern Tilmanstone.



Archæological Remains at Tunis.

T IS not often that Parliamentary Blue Books contain anything archæological, but Consul-General Playfair in a recent report has set an example which we take this opportunity of urging should be followed by all English representatives abroad. If this were done, a vast amount of interesting material could be got together at little cost to the nation, and of inestimable value to scholars. The following notes are selected from Consul-General Playfair's report on Tunis, and our readers will, we doubt not, gladly see them transferred to these pages:

In archæology immense strides have been made. Tunis was one of the few places in the world where an almost unexplored field remained for the archæologist. It may be said to be one vast museum—certainly a perfect library of epigraphical treasure. Even the ancient names of places have hardly changed, the modern nomenclature being simply a corruption of the Latin words.

Great Roman roads radiated from Carthage, and even an immense series of secondary ones can still in many instances be traced by military columns, testifying to the ancient prosperity of the country and to the genius of its occupants, whether Punic or Roman. Every town on the course of these roads had its temples, basilica, palaces, forum, and thermæ, its theatre and amphitheatre. Triumphal arches and city gates are still found in all their classic grandeur, and at every step the traveller meets Roman farms of almost monumental character. Near the cities are extensive cemeteries and magnificent mausolea, and even sepulchres of the so-called Megalithic type.

For several years past the *Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, encouraged by the Ministers of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, have contained many important records of exploration. The late M. Tissot, whose death was a calamity for Tunis, particularly directed his talents to this subject; and many distinguished savants and travellers have contributed valuable memoirs, particularly M. de la Blanchère, Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts, MM. Cagnat,

Gasselin, Poinssot, Schmidt, and Reinach. The officers of the army of occupation have added records of their discoveries and observations, and the engineers engaged in railway surveys have worthily furnished their quota to the general mass of knowledge lately acquired. But as every account has a debit as well as a credit side, I must not omit to record the conduct of subordinate contractors, who look upon Roman ruins as quarries left for their especial benefit, and who have not hesitated to destroy the splendid triumphal arch of Bulla Regia in order to obtain cut stone for their railway culverts, to pull down a part of the more splendid aqueduct which conducted the water of Zaghouan to Carthage, to obtain metal for a new military road, and to run the railway through another part of it.

The *Condor* left Tunis on the evening of the 15th October, and next morning early reached Kelebia, 58 miles distant from the Goletta, following the vessel's track. The usual landing-place is about 1 mile south of the ruins of the ancient Clypea, a city founded by Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse, in 310 B.C., the first position occupied by Regulus on his arrival in Africa, and the last city which remained in the possession of the Christians after the Mohammedan invasion. It has always been a position of considerable importance on account, not only of the fertility of the land in the neighbourhood, but also for the shelter which it affords to coasting-vessels overtaken by bad weather, where they can remain until a change of wind enables them to continue their voyage.

The position was no doubt determined by the presence of a hill 270 feet high, called *Aspis* by Strabo, on account of its resemblance to a shield. The summit is crowned by the Kasr Kelebia, a fine old Spanish fortress, the exterior walls of which are in good condition, though the interior is in ruins. In the centre may still be seen part of the original Roman acropolis, a keep of finely cut masonry, surrounding a magnificent reservoir, the terraced roof of which is supported by nearly 100 monolithic piers. It is 8 metres deep, and even at the end of the hot season I measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres of water in it. There is some talk of erecting a light on this castle.

Mahadia is the site of the Turris Hannibalis, or country-seat of Hannibal, whence he is said to have embarked after his flight from Carthage. The modern city, at one time the seaport of Kerouan, was built in 912 by Obeidulla el-Mahadi, a descendant of Ali, Khalifa of the West, whence its name. It is also frequently called Africa in ancient chronicles.

It is interesting to Englishmen, as being the scene of the very first expedition in which our countrymen bore a part against North Africa. The operation is thus described by Froysard and Holinshed: "In the thirteenth year of the reign of Richard II., the Christians took in hand a journey against the Saracens of Barbary, through sail of the Genoese, so that there went a great number of lords, knights, and gentlemen of France and England, the Duke of Bourbon being their general. Out of England there were John de Beaufort, bastard son of the Duke of Lancaster, also Sir John Russell, Sir John Butler, Sir John Harcourt, and others. They set forward in the latter end of the thirteenth year of the King's reign, and came to Genoa, where they remained not very long, but that the galleys and other vessels of the Genoese were ready to pass them over into Barbary; and so, about midsummer in the fourteenth year of the King's reign, the whole army being embarked, sailed forth to the coast of Barbary, where, near to the city of Africa, they landed. At which instant the English archers stood all the company in good stead with their long bows, beating back the enemy from the shore, which came down to resist their landing. After they had got to land they environed the city of Africa, called by the Moores Mahadia, with a strong siege; but at length, constrained with the intemperancy of the scalding air, in that hot country, breeding in the army sundry diseases, they fell to a composition on certain articles to be performed, in behalf of the Saracens, and so, sixty-one days after their arrival, they returned home."

It is curious to compare this account with the narrative given by an Arab historian, Mohammed Abou Ras ben Ahmed ben Abd el-Kadir en-Nasri, in his history of North Africa, entitled *Extraordinary Voyages and Agreeable News*. He says: "The Frank

nations formed a league to unite and attack Africa. In 790 A.H. (A.D. 1389-90) the Christians, having landed at Mahadia, raised between them and the shore a rampart of wood, which they covered with combatants. The inhabitants of the city opposed to all their efforts an invincible resistance, and an unshaken confidence in their final success. The besieged received succour from various directions, but the Franks could not sustain their approach. The Sultan Abou el-Abbas sent his troops (from Tunis) to the aid of the valiant defenders of the Faith; his brother Yehia and his sons advanced against the enemies of God; Mahadia thus became the meeting-place of several of the people of Islam. Our soldiers rushed on, raining a shower of arrows upon the Franks. The infidels came out of their intrenchments, and the struggle between the two sides was terrible. The two sons of the Sultan covered themselves with glory. Abou Fares would have perished but for the protection of God. The inhabitants of the town cast down upon the Christians stones, arrows, and flaming naphtha, burning their intrenchments. At the sight of the fire, which devoured their palisades, the Christians were so greatly discouraged that on the following day they set sail and regained their countries. The Mahadians came out of their city congratulating themselves on their victory, and thanked the Princes for their active assistance."

Mahadia is situated on a narrow promontory extending about a mile to the east, and therefore exposed to the sea breezes on three sides. It has risen from its ruins in a remarkable manner since the French Protectorate. The old ramparts, practically destroyed by Charles V. before abandoning the place, have now been pulled down, leaving the town open to the sea.

To the east of the cape is the old Spanish citadel; this was recently a mere ruin, now it has been thoroughly repaired, and forms not only a precious monument of the past, but excellent quarters for the French commandant. It rose within the fortified position which occupied the entire eastern part of the promontory, and was admirably chosen, both for defence and on sanitary considerations, being surrounded by the sea on three sides. Under its walls is an ancient *cothon*, or

harbour, in a perfect state of preservation. It is a rectangle excavated out of the rock, about 150 yards long by 80 yards broad, with an opening to the sea of about 20 yards wide. This is probably of Phœnician origin; but the retaining walls show signs of reconstruction, in which old Roman stones and pillars have been used.

Djerba, immortalized by Homer as the Island of the Lotophagi, is mentioned by many ancient writers: Herodotus and Eratosthenes call it "the Island of the Lotophagi;" Strabo and Pliny, *Meninx*; Scylax, *Brachion*; Aurelius Victor (third century) mentioning the fact of the joint Emperors, Gallus and his son Volusianus, having been raised to the purple hence, gives both the second name, and that used at the present day: *creati in insula Meninge que nunc Girba dicitur*.

Much controversy has arisen regarding the lotus, which so enchanted strangers as to tempt them to desert their companions and their fatherland. The passage in the *Odyssey* (ix. 90) is as follows:

"On the tenth day we set foot on the land of the lotus-eaters . . . Now when we had tasted meat and drink I sent forth certain of my company to go and make search what manner of men they were who live here upon the earth by bread, and I chose out two of my fellows, and sent a third with them as herald. Then straightway they went and mixed with the men of the lotus-eaters; and so it was, that the lotus-eaters devised not death for our fellows, but gave them of the lotus to taste. Now, whomsoever of them did eat the honey-sweet fruit of the lotus had no more wish to bring tidings nor to come back, but there he chose to abide with the lotus-eating men, ever feeding on the lotus, and forgetful of his homeward way."

The ordinary landing-place is on the north side of the island, close to the modern capital, Houmt Es-Sook. A good pier has been constructed by the French, and a carriage-road to connect the two is in progress. Here is the old fort, Bordj Kebir, the scene of many sanguinary struggles between Christians and Mahomedans.

It is difficult to say whether it was originally built by the former or the latter; but, in one of the dark passages in it, an Arabic

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inscription still exists, showing that it was reconstructed by the celebrated corsair Draguth, immediately after the events about to be narrated. After the usual pious ejaculations, in honour of God and the Prophet, it says:

"This was renewed . . . by the order of our Lord the Sultan, the Father of Victory, Suleiman, by the means of the Pasha . . . Draguth, and by the hands of the honoured Kaid, Ghazi Mustafa Bey, in the year 968."

Close to it was the celebrated "Bordj Er-Roos," or pyramid of skulls, which was seen and described by Sir Grenville Temple* in 1832. It was 20 feet in height, and 10 feet broad at the base, tapering towards a point, and composed entirely of skulls, reposing in regular rows on intervening layers of the bones appertaining to the bodies. The catastrophe which supplied the material for this extraordinary monument is thus recorded in contemporary letters from Agents abroad to Cecil, preserved in the Public Record Office (Foreign Series):

"The Turke's army arrived at Gerbes (Djerba) on the 11th [May, 1560], where they found King Philip's army much unprovided to resist, saving only seventeen galleys that were somewhat in order, and had their men upon them, who fled: eleven to Sicily and six to Naples. All the residue remained a goodly prey to the Turkes. It is said that they took at the first brunt thirty-five ships, without the loss of one man. They fled ashore and abandoned the ships, and so the Turkes took also twenty-eight galleys.

"The Viceroy of Sicily, with almost 5,000 men, are besieged in the new fort at Gerbes, and like to fall into the Turke's hands, for men see not how Spain can succour them, and with them goes all the artillery and munition provided for Gerbes and Tripoli.

* * * * *

"The Viceroy of Sicily and young Andrea Doria escaped in a skiff; Don Antonio d'Alvaro with 2,000 Spaniards and four months' victuals remained.

* * * * *

"The fort was lost for want of water on

* *Excursions in the Mediterranean*, vol. i., p. 156. The writer is in possession of the original drawing, which was reproduced in the *Graphic*, 18th September, 1880.

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the 31st July. Don Alvaro having divided his men into three parts for the purpose of obtaining water, was repulsed and himself driven to the galleys, where he was captured. Those remaining in the fort elected for Captain the Captain Capata, to treat of surrender. The whole number of men was 5,000, of which half were dead of sickness or wounds; there were also taken forty pieces of artillery."

In 1848 the Christian community of Djerba petitioned the Bey to allow them to pull down the monument; the latter consented, and in spite of the serious opposition of the Djerbans, the work of destruction was effected, and the bones were buried in the Christian cemetery close by.

The most remarkable feature of Djerba is the great bight or inland sea, which separates it from the mainland. This forms a large lake of irregular shape, the greatest length being 17 kilom., and the greatest breadth 13 kilom. It communicates with the Syrtis Minor to the west by means of a narrow strait $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilom. broad, and with the sea to the east by a longer and broader one, the narrowest part of which is 3 kilom. The channels in these are narrow and rather intricate, but both they and the lake itself are perfectly navigable for small vessels of about 200 tons; certainly for anything that the ancients were in the habit of using. At El-Kantara, about the middle of the larger strait, are the ruins of what must have been a magnificent city, probably *Meninx*, and certainly the most important place in the island. Although this was accessible to trading-vessels in the Greek and Roman periods, the water was still sufficiently shallow to admit of a causeway being built to the west of it, connecting the island with the mainland; this probably had an opening in the centre to permit the passage of vessels. Even now it is possible to cross at low tide from Bordj Tarbella along what is called the *Tarik el-Djemel*, or road of the camel. En-Nasri says that this causeway was destroyed by the Arabs because it allowed a passage to lions, jackals, and thieves.

The ruins of El-Kantara have not yet been sufficiently explored; some fine things have been found and immediately carried off, but enough remains to show that *Meninx* must

have been a place of unusual magnificence. What particularly struck me was the wealth of richly coloured marble employed: capitals, shafts, vases, sculptured stones of immense size, sarcophagi, etc., all of the richest varieties of coloured marbles and breccias, but none of African origin.

I picked up a few specimens at random, by no means a complete collection of those represented; they were as follows:

Rosso brecciato, a very uncommon variety; large white pebbles cemented in a rich red matrix.

Fior de Persico, a light rose-coloured variety used for statuary.

Another variety, probably of the same marble, but of a purple tint, and with the richest and most delicate agate-like markings.

Purple *Rosso Antico*, of very rich colour and crystalline structure.

Occhio de Pernice, a most uncommon variety.

Marmo Cipollino, greenish colour, much used for columns at Rome and elsewhere. There was another variety of a grey tint.

All these marbles appear to be Greek, and testify to the riches and importance of the city, and to the extent of its commerce with the Levant. Perhaps some of them were obtained by the Carthaginians from the Greek towns sacked by them in the Sicilian wars. In one place I noticed a remarkably fine mosaic, but much injured since its discovery.

Other important Roman remains exist at Bou Ghara, the ancient *Gightis*, to the south-west of the lake, and, indeed, everywhere in that part of the mainland, as far as Zarzis, the last port on the Tunisian coast. In the Map which has lately (January, 1885) been issued by the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, upwards of fifty places are marked with the letters 'R.R.' indicating the existence of Roman ruins. They prove beyond all doubt that this small inland sea was at one time a place of considerable importance, a haven of safety, and perfectly navigable for the vessels then in use; it certainly answers in all material points to the description which Scylax, at least, gives of Lake Triton, and I have very little doubt that the suggestion made by Sir Richard Wood, that it is here,

and not in the basin of the Chotts, that we should look for the position of that famous lake, is the true solution of this geographical puzzle.

The salt lake called El-Bahira, or Ghar el-Melah, was once the chief harbour of the Regency, but it has been silted up by alluvial deposits washed into it by the Medjerda. The whole of this coast is undergoing a rapid transformation from the same cause. *Utica*, 'the ancient city' before Carthage was built, celebrated for the self-sacrifice of Cato, was in Roman times the predecessor of Porto Farina, but it is now 10 kilom. from the open sea, and 12 kilom. from Ghar el-Melah.

This was the scene of a very daring naval action by Blake. In 1655 he entered the lake and utterly destroyed the Tunisian fleet, hauled close up to the shore, and protected by heavy earthen batteries, as well as by the formidable permanent fortifications of the place. "Next morning," says he,* in his characteristically modest language, "very early, we entered with the fleet into the harbour, and anchored before their castles, the Lord being pleased to favour us with a gentle gale off the sea, which cast all the smoke upon them, and made our work all the more easy, for after some hours' dispute, we set on fire all their ships, which were nine in number, and the same favourable gale still continuing, we retreated out again into the roads. We had twenty-five men slain and about forty hurt, with very little other loss."



Reviews.

Domesday Book in relation to the County of Sussex.
Edited for the Sussex Archaeological Society by
the REV. W. D. PARISH. Fol.

THIS noble volume, which, fitly enough, appears in the eight hundredth year from the completion of the great Survey, is one of which all concerned in its production may feel justly proud. From a preface by Mr. Henry Griffith, the editorial secretary of the Society, we learn that this work is the fruit of long and patient labour, and the result is most creditable, in every respect, to those by whom that labour has been borne.

* Additional MSS., British Museum.

A brief and useful "general introduction" is followed by the text of the record in twenty-eight photozincographic facsimile plates, an extension and translation of the same by Mr. W. Basevi Sanders, an alphabetical list of tenants, and the same of place-names, identifications being suggested for the latter—a very important addition. Lastly, there is a useful glossary, specially constructed for the work. By wisely excluding "all controversial matter," a volume of real value to the student has been produced. If the same rigid system had been pursued in other cases, we should have been spared much of the faulty speculation to be found in similar undertakings.

The most novel and attractive feature, however, is that of the "Domesday Map." For this we are indebted to Mr. F. E. Sawyer, an indefatigable worker at Sussex antiquities. Those who are familiar with Mr. Seebohm's *English Village Community* are aware of the wonderfully instructive character of his maps, illustrating the distribution of classes in Domesday; and so, in this case, a glance at such a map will teach us more than we could otherwise have learnt by much study. Especially striking is the aspect of the Weald, suggestive of the "backwoods" of the present day, scarcely broken as yet by any settlement of man. This conclusion rests largely on the identification of the place-names of the Record, a task which has evidently involved great local research.

A Guide to Colchester and its Environs. (Colchester: Benham and Co.) 8vo., pp. 91.

Colchester is pre-eminently a town of antiquarian interest, and antiquaries who may be tempted to explore it for themselves may be assured that with the help of this useful guide they will see everything worth seeing. Considering that it is embellished with several illustrations of the more noteworthy relics of antiquity, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a remarkably cheap shillingworth.

The Young Collector: English Coins and Tokens.
By L. JEWITT and BARCLAY V. HEAD.
Pp. 128.—*Sea-weeds: Shells and Fossils.* By
PETER GRAY and B. B. WOODWARD. (London:
Swan Sonnenschein.) 8vo., pp. 94.

We congratulate the publishers of these useful handbooks upon their enterprise in supplying a long-felt want; and we trust they will continue their series into all the branches of knowledge which young collectors study. If the energies of youth and its quickness of apprehension and fertility of mind are to be utilized in the formation of the student-man, the sooner we place all their efforts, unconsciously as far as may be, on a scientific basis, the sooner we shall foster the growth of healthy activity in research, and leave less and less to unlearn as manhood approaches. These little books before us aim high, and we venture to think successfully. Archaeology now is a science bordering on natural history at many points, and we can therefore welcome as cordially Mr. Gray's *Sea-weeds*, and Mr. Woodward's *Shells and Fossils*, as we assuredly do Mr. Jewitt and Mr. Head's *Coins and Medals*.

The History of the Parish and Manor of Wookey: being a contribution towards a future History of the County of Somerset. By THOMAS SCOTT HOLMES, M.A., Vicar of the Parish. (Bristol: Privately printed.) 8vo., pp. vi, 164.

This is one of those charming insights into local history which now and again come across the path of the antiquary. If Somersetshire is going to have a history based upon such lines as Mr. Holmes sets forth in this volume, we shall possess a county history unequalled by any that have gone before it. Mr. Holmes does all his work well, and he neglects few facts which are needful to record, and when we point out that one chapter is devoted to the "Field-names of the Parish," we testify to how thoroughly Mr. Holmes has done his work, and how completely he is up to the requirements of local history. Wookey is a parish in the neighbourhood, and originally in the Manor, of Wells. It derives its name from the great natural cave in the southern slope of the Mendip Hills, the contents of which have thrown so much light upon prehistoric times in this country. Its position gives it also a peculiarly historical interest, as, according to Dr. Guest, it seemed for a time to have been the boundary between the Saxon kingdom of Ceawlin, and the British kingdoms of Conmail and Kyndylan.

Such a spot of land must have a topographical history worth the telling, and Mr. Holmes, appealing to manor rolls, church papers, parish documents, and above all, to minute personal survey, has given us a history which is in all respects of great value. The agricultural particulars of early times, obtained from the Halmote records, are specially interesting and valuable, as they throw light on some questions, now being discussed, as to relics of early life in England. Mr. Holmes at the end of this chapter throws out a hint that he could have given more information, and will do so at some future time, if the local owners of deeds will allow him to inspect them for historical purposes. Where so much may be gained from these documents, surely there can be no hesitation about permitting the use of them to students like Mr. Holmes, who know so well how to use them. We may add, for the benefit of those who would like to possess this volume, that a few copies may be obtained from the reverend author, as, being privately printed, the book has not found its way into the market.

A Commonplace Book of the Fifteenth Century, containing a Religious Play and Poetry, Legal Forms, and Local Accounts. Printed from the original MSS. at Broome Hall, Norfolk, by LADY CAROLINE KERRISON. Edited with notes by LUCY TOULMIN SMITH. (Privately printed, 1886.) 8vo., pp. 176.

Lady Kerrison is to be congratulated upon procuring the able assistance of Miss Toulmin Smith in seeing this volume through the press, and antiquaries owe a debt of gratitude to owner and editor alike for the printing of such an interesting volume. Our readers do not want to be reminded of the peculiar value of local muniments. Scattered throughout the land are many papers of almost inestimable value to the historian, but they seldom or ever see the light, and more seldom still through the aid of their owners.

The book is divided usefully into three sections: I. Poetry; II. Manorial Law; III. Private Accounts—and each section contains items of considerable importance. The folk-lore will turn with pleasure to the puzzles and sayings, and the religious play of "Abraham and Isaac." Five English plays on the subject of Abraham's sacrifice are known, and the example printed in this volume gives a sixth, and no two are alike. Miss Toulmin Smith is an authority on miracle plays, and her introductory note on this subject is well worth attention for its bibliographical and historical information. The notes on the different trading companies who took part in these plays in different towns are particularly instructive. This play has poetical merits of its own, which, as Miss Smith points out, are skillfully touched in with a life not found elsewhere. The section on Manorial Law is perhaps the most valuable to the student, because every fresh instalment of this subject printed and so preserved from destruction is of a value which can hardly yet be estimated, until we get to study these old works side by side with each other as the only relics of a life that has long since gone. In the first section, "the felson book for the est Common of Sturton," there is a curious list of field-names, which we are surprised are not noted by Miss Smith; and another peculiar feature of this curious record, also unnoted, is the interchange of owners it exhibits. The legal forms of private charters, etc., which follow are translated into the vernacular, and this interesting fact gives Miss Smith the opportunity of pointing out the renderings of several legal words, and other local varieties of legal terminology. "The articles of inquiry at a court baron and a court leet" are most interesting, and are prefaced by a useful note by Miss Smith, which we should have liked amplified from the materials supplied by the papers she was editing. The Private Accounts finish the volume, and afford us useful glimpses into domestic expenses and manners. The papers date from the reign of Henry VII., and under the guidance of Miss Smith's judicious editing, and useful and copious notes, a book has been produced which must be of unique value to those interested in tracing out the early history of English life.

Official Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. Third Annual Issue. (London: Griffin and Co., 1886.) 8vo., pp. iv, 236.

This is a most useful book of reference, and we cordially welcome its third issue. We believe, so far as we have been able to test, that the information it contains is correct; but some inexplicable blunders occur in the particulars of the Folk-lore Society. The president is stated to be Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., and the books published for 1886 include Mr. Payne's *Tales from the Arabic*, and Messrs. Gomme and Wheatley's *Chapbooks*!! Surely it would have been worth while writing to the honorary secretary for the correct particulars. Accuracy is so essential for a publication of this kind that we point out this one for correction at once; and we gladly acknowledge that it is the only error we have been able to detect.

Some of the Antiquities of "Moche Malverne" (Great Malvern), including a History of its ancient Church and Monastery, Engravings of Seals of the Convent, and the Publication of Grants and Documents, and much other matter never before printed. By JAMES NOTT. (Malvern: John Thompson, 1885.) 8vo., pp. 202.

All who know Malvern—and who does not know that charming place, either by sight or by repute?—will be pleased to learn the history of the beautiful Priory Church. This history is specially interesting, even in its bare outline. A body of Benedictine monks chose the lonely wilds of Malvern, then a portion of a dense forest, for their home, and built their priory chiefly with the stone of the neighbouring hills in the early years of the Norman Conquest. The church then built was very unlike the one we now see, because the roof has been raised considerably, and the transept, tower and chancel have been rebuilt. The old Norman columns and arches of the nave, however, stand as solid as of old, and in striking contrast to the perpendicular style of the other half of the church.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the parishioners of Malvern came forward and bought the Priory Church, to be henceforward the parish church in place of that of St. Thomas, then in a state of decay. This was a most public-spirited act, which does the greatest credit to the men of that time, more particularly when we consider how small a place Malvern then was. The church in course of time grew rather dilapidated, and there were fears at one time of its falling down, but it was saved; and now, in its thoroughly restored condition, it stands one of the most beautiful parish churches in the kingdom. Two of the chief prizes of the church are the old stained glass of the windows, which is very fine, and the curious series of the old tiles, which have been carefully preserved.

The author informs us that he has lived under the shadow of the church for thirty-five years, and that building in all its parts, outside and inside, has had a constant fascination for him. He has brought together much valuable information respecting the place, and illustrated it fully with plates, so that the book is worthy of the beautiful Priory Church of Much Malvern.

De Nova Villa; or, the House of Nevill in Sunshine and Shade. By HENRY J. SWALLOW. (Newcastle-on-Tyne: A. Reid. London: Griffith, Farran and Co., 1885.) 8vo., pp. xix, 334.

Fifty-five years ago Daniel Rowland printed sixty copies of his important *Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Nevill*. This small number was sufficient in itself to prevent the book from becoming popular, or, in fact, known outside a small circle; and, moreover, several of these got destroyed. Mr. Swallow has therefore been well advised in publishing a history of this important house. He has made Rowland's work his foundation, but he has spent three years in independent research in order to make his work worthy of the Nevills, who, he justly says, made "a great portion of English history."

The Nevills are duly traced by old genealogists to Adam, through Woden and Hengist; but we do not

come to any historical character before Richard de Nova Villa, cousin to William the Conqueror on the mother's side. Then we find the family in Lincolnshire, and the author traces their history downwards, one of the first important incidents being the Battle of Nevill's Cross, fought on Tuesday, October 17th, 1346. The titles held by the various branches of the family have been numerous, and at present the representative heads of the house are respectively Marquis of Abergavenny and Lord Braybrooke. The greatest of the family, however, was the famous Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, known as the King-maker.

Mr. Swallow completes his valuable work with an account of the Nevill monuments in Canterbury, Chichester, Durham, Lincoln, York, and Old St. Paul's Cathedrals; Abergavenny, Brancepath, East Grinstead, East Ham, Holt, Littlebury, Mereworth, Saffron Walden, Waltham, Well, Worksop, Birling, and Fletching churches, not forgetting the magnificent monument in Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick. A chapter on Nevill badges, seals, and souvenirs, is also added.

Kaffir Folk-lore: a selection from the traditional tales current among the people living on the eastern borders of the Cape Colony, with copious explanatory notes. By G. M. THEALE. Second edition. (London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1886.) 8vo., pp. xii, 226.

We are glad to think that this valuable volume has reached a second edition. It thoroughly deserved it, and all folk-lorists are conscious of its merits as a remarkable collection of stories of a savage people, which afford the most curious parallels to the nursery stories of English homes. It is fitted in its present form to rank among the most popular of children's books, as well as finding its place among the scientific works on folk-lore.

Etchings of Glastonbury. By H. SHEPPARD DALE. (Arthur Lucas.)

Mr. Dale's etchings of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey will be interesting to the antiquary, as giving a singularly faithful representation of what still remains of this ancient church and its surrounding buildings. They are also artistically valuable for their beauty, and as examples of the etcher's art in which difficult subjects have been handled in a masterly manner.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society.
—April 21.—Mr. Joseph Mitchell presiding.—A paper was submitted by Dr. H. Clifton Sorby, F.R.S., on "Some most Remarkable Properties in the Characteristic Constituent of Steel," and from Mr. William Horne on "The Exploration of a Cave in Wensleydale." Mr. Horne's paper contained an interesting description of a cave and some early settlements in Wensleydale, which he attributed to a period long

before that of the Romans. In March, 1884, he discovered the remains of a human skeleton on the hillside to the west of Leyburn, and near it found a bone implement made of a deer's horn. In March of the following year he found another skeleton in the same locality, and also succeeded in unearthing the entrance to a cave where a number of human and other bones were picked up. The relics were deposited in the museum now being formed in Bolton Castle.

Leeds Geological Association.—March 31.—A paper was read by Mr. B. Holgate, F.G.S. In the spring of last year Mr. Holgate was obliged to spend some time at Bournemouth, to recruit after a severe illness, and, as soon as he was able, he reverted to his practice of studying the geology of the town and district where he was placed. The notes made upon that occasion he now read and expanded for the benefit of the members. The cliffs in the neighbourhood of Bournemouth are composed of sands intercalated with beds of clay of various colours. These sands are geologically known as the Lower Bagshot Beds of the Eocene formation. In these clays are found abundance of fossil plants, and Mr. Holgate exhibited several specimens of wood he had obtained, which were bored by the pholas. Careful study of these strata and the fossils they contain points to the conclusion that the estuary of a vast continental river (possibly rivalling in size the Amazon) formerly existed here. There has been great destruction of this coast, arising from the water percolating through the sands, and, when coming in contact with the impervious clays, then appearing as springs. There are numerous gorges or valleys on this coast, locally termed "chines," which have been formed by the action of these springs. Mr. Holgate noticed several of these, and as an example of denudation stated that although Bournemouth is in a wide and deep valley, the stream here is only about four feet wide and six inches deep. The whole vicinity is in the highest degree geologically interesting, as was shown by a description of a visit to Swanage. Here are some splendid opportunities for geologists, a section from Ballard Down to Durlstone Head, across Swanage Bay, exhibiting the entire series of deposits, from the chalk to the Portland oolite, in their natural order of succession. A visit was also made to Poole, from which town is exported the famous Poole pipe-clay, so extensively used in the Potteries of Staffordshire.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—April 10.—On Saturday this Society visited the ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield. Mr. Aston Webb having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the church, prepared drawings of what it was, and what the Restoration Committee propose to accomplish. These drawings were hung in the church on Saturday, and Mr. Webb delivered an interesting historical address. The part of the original church in which they were assembled was Rahere's. The two transepts had been destroyed, yet, singularly enough, Rahere's work was still with them. The only book that had been saved from the library of the priory was in the British Museum, and by this the foundation of the church was ascertained to have been laid in 1123. Rahere belonged to the order of Austin Canons. In his time there were thirty-five of these canons, with a prior and a sub-prior. There were in all twenty-one priors, one

of the most prominent of whom was Bolton, whose rebus—a bolt-in-tun—was in front of the oriel window in the triforium. Mr. Webb gave an historical sketch of the church down to the time of the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., who sold the priory and its surroundings to Sir Richard Rich, who played "ducks and drakes" with it. During the time of Queen Mary the Black Dominicans had possession of the priory, after which it became a parish church. The speaker then noticed the various monuments in the ancient edifice, particularly that of Rahere's tomb, on which he was represented in a recumbent position, while beside him knelt two canons robed, one reading out of Isaiah. Mr. Webb remarked that the desecration of this ancient sanctuary was complete. Mr. Webb took the members of the Society round the exterior of the building, and also showed them some excavations lately made.

Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.—April 28.—The Rev. Dr. Bruce in the chair.—Among the presents to the Society were a large altar found at Corbridge, given by Messrs. Lawson and Turnbull, through Mr. Heslop, and a corbel presented through Mr. Hodges by Dr. Maclean of Corbridge. A manuscript book by the late Dr. Charlton, on ecclesiology, was brought before the notice of the Society, and extracts read. The Rev. Dr. Bruce read a paper on "The Discovery of several Roman Altars." Dr. Bruce also described what was supposed to be a chieftain's grave near the river at Chollerford, and other antiquarian objects. The grave was carefully made, the sides and ends being formed of large stones, eight inches thick, standing perfectly upright. As the making of the grave involved great labour, it must have been the burial-place of some great person, probably slain on the spot. It seemed probable that a "barrow" had been raised over the grave, subsequently destroyed by the flooding of the river or the requirements of the modern bridge. The burial in a low-lying situation, close beside a turbulent river, was very unusual. An interesting Roman altar had been discovered near the Roman station at Chester-le-Street, where Chester Burn runs in its course to the river Wear. The altar was buried six feet deep in soil of an alluvial character. The inscription, which was to DEO MARTI CONDATI, was formed by a series of punctures. The altar probably belonged to the end of the second or the beginning of the third century. In Dr. Hübner's opinion the epithet *condates* applied to Mars was equivalent to *confluens*, since such altars were found near the confluence of two streams. The important altar found at Corbridge was discovered in the removal of foundations of a cottage. Mr. W. N. Strangeways read a paper containing an unpublished letter of Thomas Bewick. The letter, which was in the large and valuable collection of autographs in the possession of Mr. J. C. Brooks, of Newcastle, was written to his favourite pupil, Wm. Harvey, and illustrated a memorable event in the life of the engraver, displaying both his affectionate disposition and the ponderous way in which he loved to preach at his friends. Thomas Bewick had from the earliest days of his apprenticeship with Beilby cut wood blocks to illustrate fables. No doubt many of the illustrations in the various editions of Gay's Fables, published in Newcastle, York, London, and elsewhere, were cut by him. After Bewick had achieved world-wide fame by his "Quad-

rupeds," and more particularly by his "Birds," he determined, before his right hand lost its cunning, to illustrate and publish an edition of *Aesop's Fables*. In his memorial he said, "During a severe illness with which I was visited in 1812, I determined, if I recovered, to go on with a publication of *Aesop's Fables*;" and then, speaking of his illness and his choice of Ovingham as his burial-place, he said, "I became quite resigned to the will of Omnipotence and felt happy. I could not, however, help regretting that I had not published a book similar to Croxall's *Aesop's Fables*, as I had always intended to do. I was extremely fond of that book, and as it had afforded me much pleasure, I thought with better executed designs it would impart the same kind of delight to others that I had experienced myself from attentively reading it. I was also of opinion that it had (while admiring the cuts) led hundreds of young men into the paths of wisdom and rectitude, and in that way had materially assisted the pupil." Bewick then described how, when he was so far recovered as to be able to sit at the window at home, he began to draw designs upon wood of the fables and the vignettes, and how, impatiently pushing on, he availed himself of the help of his son Robert, of his pupils, Wm. Harvey and Wm. Temple, who did their best to assist him. Bewick found more difficulty with the Fables than with the Quadrupeds or the Birds. The book was, however, finished on October 1, 1818. He adds, "It was not so well printed as I expected and wished." In August, 1818, he wrote the following letter to Wm. Harvey:

"NEWCASTLE, August 18, 1818.

"DEAR WILLIAM,—You may be assured that it is only through necessity that I am obliged to trouble you so soon again with another letter, and did you know the anxiety we were in, it would plead an apology with you for so doing. Delay is terrible to us at this time, when we are so teased by our tired-out subscribers for the appearance of the long-delayed book. The preface and introduction are done, and the table of contents are (*sic*) now at press, in which the two Fables you have promised us to do are named, with the page in which they must appear, and next week the last half sheet will be put to press if the arrival of your two cuts enable (*sic*) us to do so. If not, the press must again be at a stand; we trust you will relieve us from our disagreeable suspense by sending the cuts in time. In your letters you have taken no notice how you are in health—my lasses told me they thought you looked very poorly, and feared London was not agreeing with you. I fear you are *overdoing the matter*, and have undertaken to do more than you are able (without severe confinement) to get through. Look at poor L. Clennels and never forget the fable of *Aesop at Play*—the bow must not always be bent, and you may find this when it is too late. Your brother Charles told me last week that you were busy making drawings. I suppose the purpose they are for may be a secret, as you have never named to me lately what you were doing; but be that as it may I cannot help feeling interested in your welfare and success in whatever you may be doing.

"I am, dear William, etc.,

"THOMAS BEWICK."

A portion of the shaft of a Saxon cross, found at Corbridge, was presented to the Society through Mr.

Heslop. Mr. C. C. Hodges said the shaft of the cross was an undoubted specimen of Saxon work, and was the only specimen of Saxon work at Corbridge. Mr. Hodges read "Remarks on a Muzzled Bear Corbel from Corbridge." He assigned as the date the period immediately before the Norman Conquest. There was at Hart Church a corbel, similar to the present one, built into the wall.

Society of Antiquaries.—April 1.—Mr. John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. James Hilton exhibited a small latten seal, bearing a rudely cut figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child with the usual legend, which is supposed to have been used as the seal of the Peculiar Courts of the diocese of Sarum.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson exhibited the remains of a wooden rood from St. Anthony's Chapel, Cartmel Fell, Lancashire, where it was discovered a few years ago in use as a poker for the vestry fire.—Mr. Micklethwaite communicated a short notice of all the fragments of roods and the attendant images, etc., known to exist in England.—Mr. Aston Webb communicated a paper descriptive of the recent discoveries at the priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield.

April 8.—Mr. John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stuart Moore read a paper on the death of Edward II., showing from wardrobe accounts and other contemporary records, that the traditional account of the method of the murder was not known at the time. The statement of historians that the king's funeral was secret is disproved by the account of the expenditure thereon, from which Mr. Moore read extracts, showing the usual sumptuous display of a royal funeral.—Mr. Waller read a paper on a double-handed sword of state exhibited by Mr. Seymour Lucas.—Two charters of Henry III. and Edward I. granting a fair to the Abbot of Westminster were exhibited. They were discovered in St. Margaret's Church.—Major Cooper exhibited a bronze mordant or strap-bag, of the fifteenth century, ornamented with S. H. C. and a figure of St. Christopher.—Sir John Maclean exhibited a bronze censer cover of perpendicular design, and a box of the weights of gold coins *temp.* Jac. I.—Certain proposed works at Bath, which will tend to the destruction of the Roman remains there, were discussed and protested against.

Philological Society.—April 2.—The Rev. Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—In the absence, through illness, of Dr. F. Stock, his paper on the Heidelberg dialect was read by Mr. A. J. Ellis.

April 16.—Mr. A. J. Ellis, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. C. A. M. Fennell read a paper "On the 'Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Foreign Words and Phrases,'" of which he is the editor.

Historical.—April 15.—Mr. O. Browning in the chair.—Dr. J. F. Palmer read a paper "On the Celt in Power—Tudor and Cromwell."

Royal Society of Literature.—*Anniversary Meeting*, April 21.—Sir Patrick de Colquhoun, President, in the chair.—The President delivered the annual address, in which he referred to the losses sustained by the Society in the deaths of the honorary fellows, Dr. Samuel Birch and Dr. James Fergusson, and the vice-president, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, who had for many years filled the post of secretary. Of each of these an interesting memoir was given.

Anthropological Institute.—April 13.—Prof. A. H. Keane, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. L. Roth read a paper "On the Origin of Agriculture." He commenced by briefly reviewing the ideas entertained by savages as to the origin of agriculture among them; then, criticizing the views held by scientific men of the present day on the subject, he discussed the conditions generally accepted as necessary to be fulfilled wherever agriculture is to flourish. He laid special stress on the fact that with savages the want of food could not possibly be an inducement to cultivate the soil, but considered that from the social condition of women in barbarous life and their connection with the soil, they probably originated the first steps which ultimately led whole nations to become agriculturists. He then described what he thought might have been the first step, the rotation in which plants became domesticated, the three homes of agriculture and its spread amongst the uncivilized, and wound up with a few words on the development of agricultural implements.—A paper "On the Sengirese," by Dr. Hickson, was read.

Numismatic.—April 15.—Dr. J. Evans in the chair.—Mr. Montagu exhibited a copy of a decadrachm of Syracuse executed by Benjamin Wyon at the age of nineteen, formerly the property of Mr. R. Sainthill; also an Aberystwith shilling of Charles I. with a crown for mint-mark instead of the usual "open book." Mr. Montagu also showed a set of the English copper coinage of 1860, consisting of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing.—Mr. Evans exhibited a medal struck in commemoration of the coronation of Napoleon I. by the Pope at Paris on the 2nd of December, 1804. The inscription on the reverse is "NAPOLENO SACRE A PARIS LE II. F. AN. XIII."—Mr. J. W. Trist exhibited and presented to the Society a modern impression in gold, probably from Becker's dies, of a ducat of the Florentine type of Charles Robert, King of Hungary, 1308-1342.—The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited a penny of William the Conqueror similar to "Hawkins," 234, with the moneyer's name LEIGHTON ON EO (York), and one of William II. with an uncertain legend.—Mr. W. A. Cotton exhibited a groat of Henry VIII.'s second coinage, with a rose for the mint-mark on the obverse and a lys on the reverse, and the blundered legend POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.—Mr. Evans read a paper on a hoard of English coins found at Park Street, near St. Albans, on the 9th of February last. The hoard consisted of 221 pieces, and included rials and angels of Edward IV., and angels and half-angels of Henry VI. to Henry VIII. There were no coins of Edward V. and Richard III. The coins were concealed inside an oak beam, into which two circular holes had been bored by means of an auger. After making some interesting remarks on the numismatic importance of the hoard, Mr. Evans discussed the date of the deposit, which he fixed approximately to the year 1522 or 1523.—Mr. H. A. Grueber gave an account of three other recent hoards found at Isleworth, Brand End Farm (Lincolnshire), and Flamstead (Herts). The Isleworth hoard consisted of Anglo-Saxon pennies of Ethelred II., that of Brand End Farm of English silver coins ranging from Edward VI. to Charles I., 1643, and that of Flamstead of English gold and silver coins from Charles II. to George II., 1745.

Asiatic.—April 19.—Col. Yule, President, in the chair.—Prof. Fritz Hommel read a paper "On the Sumerian Language and its Affinities."

Society of Biblical Archaeology.—April 6.—Mr. W. Morrison, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. P. le Page Renouf read a paper, "The Myth of Osiris Unnefer."—Dr. S. Louis read a paper entitled "Ancient Traditions of Supernatural Voices (*Bath-Kol*)."

British Archaeological Association.—April 7.—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—Mr. C. Brent exhibited a fine Merovingian buckle, with clasp, having ornamentation similar to some of the objects recently found at Taplow.—Mr. Loftus Brock described a series of coins of Antoninus Pius, found in London, with the figure of Britannia; on one of these, a new type, the figure represented clearly that of a female, and there is a trophy, a human head on a spear, by her side.—Mr. Roope exhibited a very good double-handled Etruscan vase.—The Rev. J. J. Daniell described the prehistoric monument recently discovered at Langley Burrell, and a plan was exhibited, showing the extent of the paved oval space, which is surrounded by a fosse.—Mr. R. Fergusson spoke of the radiating lines having some resemblance to the star tumuli of the north of England.—Mr. T. Blashill referred at length to the proposed restoration of Waltham Cross, and exhibited an elaborate series of plans prepared by Mr. Ponting.—Mr. R. Mann described some carefully prepared plans of further discoveries at the Roman baths at Bath. These consist of indications of a system of small or private baths of much interest.—A paper was read by Mr. T. Morgan on a Roman monument found at Durham, figured by Bishop Gibson. It has the name "Condate" on it, and it was suggested that the altar-like form had been given to the monument by placing the upper part of an altar on what had been a Roman milestone, the distance of Piersebridge from Condate agreeing fairly well with Congleton.

April 21.—Mr. T. Morgan in the chair.—A series of ancient views of Reims was exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock, illustrative of the visit of the Leland Club to that city.—Mr. R. Allen exhibited a remarkable powder-flask of horn, illustrated with quaint subjects of most archaic design, representing scenes of New Testament history. The workmanship is Scandinavian, and the date that of the seventeenth century, showing a singular survival of older forms.—A paper was read by the Chairman "On Haslemere and its Locality." Reference was made to the position of this quaint Surrey town and various antiquarian objects in its locality, the inquiry being discussed as to its having been occupied in Roman times. Portions of a straight road north of the town have been inspected by the lecturer. It is now disused, owing to its steep ascent. It has all the appearance of a Roman road, and has been traced in a straight line across Haslemere in the direction of Chichester, there having been probably another branch from the former place going towards Havant.—A paper was read by Mr. J. T. Irvine "On the Saxon Tower of Barnack Church, Northants." The architectural features being described in detail, the meagre historical evidences were referred to, and a late Saxon date was assigned to the work, the tower having been added probably to an older wooden church, an opinion which was demurred to by some of the members.

Many portions of carving of interlaced patterns still remain, and there are some window openings filled in with pierced stonework. A sundial of Saxon date has been noted, adding thus another to the list of Saxon churches where they still exist. The paper was illustrated by a large series of drawings of all the portions referred to.

Archæological Institute.—April 4.—Mr. R. P. Pullan, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt exhibited a MS. book, the property of the Founders' Company, and read a somewhat lengthy paper upon it. After some preliminary remarks concerning the development of the comparatively modern companies from the mediæval guilds, the contents of the book were dealt with. Beginning with the usual inventory of the possessions of the guild in 1497, he set forth its financial history down to 1576, interspersing various items of interest in other matters, such as dinner accounts, bills of fare, trade squabbles, etc., citations to the "chequer," the hiring of a barge at the "tryoumffe of queene Kateryn" in 1540, and many entries showing how the company speculated in the bell-metal from the suppressed monasteries.—Admiral Tremlett sent some notes on recent discoveries in the Morbihan.—Mr. Waller described a wooden casket covered with thin brass plates, showing the rose and pomegranate in *repoussé* work of about the middle of the sixteenth century.

New Shakspere Society.—April 9.—Mr. A. H. Bullen in the chair.—Dr. Furnivall read a paper by Mr. Robert Boyle, of St. Petersburg, on "Beaumont, Fletcher and Massinger." The main object of the paper was to justify Sir Aston Cockaigne in his claim that his friend Massinger was a fellow-author with Fletcher, just as Beaumont was. Mr. Boyle had already assigned "Henry VIII." and "The Two Noble Kinsmen" to Fletcher and Massinger as joint writers. He now showed in what other plays generally attributed to Beaumont and Fletcher only Massinger took part, and declared that none of the three had any hand in "The Old Law," "The Noble Gentleman," "The Lovers of Candy," and "The Faithful Friends."

Folk-lore Society.—April 20.—Lord Enfield, President, in the chair.—Capt. R. C. Temple read a paper on "The Science of Folklore." First of all dealing with the definition of the term *folk-lore*, he pointed out that it was inadequate as the title of the science hitherto known by that name, and he suggested other titles, preferring that of "demononcy" as capable of easy development into passable derivatives. Then passing on to the subject-matter of the science itself, Capt. Temple stated that the *fons et origo* of all folk-lore is apparently the instinct of man to account for the facts that he observes around him. Thus the full definition of folklore would be "the popular explanation of observed facts and the customs arising therefrom." Capt. Temple urged the Society to dissociate itself from the unscientific methods of the comparative mythologists, and to work scientifically for scientific results. During the course of his remarks Capt. Temple drew attention to the practical good resulting from the study of folk-lore, and instanced a publication now being produced by the Bombay Government entitled *Notes on the Spirit Basis of Belief and Custom*. Of this Capt. Temple presented

a careful analysis in tabular form. In order to govern the natives of Bombay, the Government had determined to understand their beliefs and customs, in fact, their folk-lore.—Mr. Stuart Glennie then read a paper on "Folk-lore as the Complement of Culture-Lore in the Study of History." Mr. Stuart Glennie differed very little from Capt. Temple in essential points, and dwelt upon the classification of the subjects of folk-lore.—After the reading of the papers, a short discussion followed, and it was decided to adjourn the discussion for a special meeting, both papers to be circulated beforehand.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

Orthography of Abbot's Lench, Worcester-shire.—In the Domesday Survey, the name is written "Abelenc." In the Diocesan Registers it is spelt "Habbe-Lench" in 1286. In Nash's *History of the County of Worcester* occurs the following paragraph, under the heading of "Lenches":

"Habbe Lench, corruptly called Hoblench, is a Village lying between Church Lench and Bishampton in the tything of Fladbury; but buries at, and otherwise uses Church Lench, having no Chapel of its own."

In other parts of the work it is called indifferently "Habbe Lench," and "Abbe Lench."

In the local dialect the sound of the letters "a" and "o" are commonly interchanged; thus, for instance:

	Apple	} becomes	{	Opple
	Man		{	Mon
	Stanley		{	Stonley
	Ballard		{	Bollord
	Sparrow		{	Sporro',
whilst,				
	Forge	} becomes	{	Farge
	George		{	Gearge
	Morning		{	Marmin'
	All		{	Arl.

One would, therefore, naturally expect the word "ab" to be called "ob," which, in fact, is always done. Thus, the spelling of Domesday, the Diocesan Registers, and Nash, and the local pronunciation, mutually verify each other. The testimony of the Parish Registers of both Church Lench and Rous Lench are to the same effect, till quite a recent period, when the name begins to be called "Abbot's Lench." The earliest entry in the Church Lench Books appears to be in 1702, when the word is written "Abs Lench;" after this it occurs very frequently either as "Abs Lench," "Ab Lench," and once "Hoblench," till 1794, when it first appears as "Abbot's Lench," though in the same year it is also written "Hoblench." In the Rous Lench Registers the first mention occurs in 1651, when it is spelt "Hobbe Lench." Then follow "Hob Lench" and "Ab Lench," till 1813, when "Abbot's Lench" first makes its appearance, though in the same year it is also spelt as "Ab Lench;" "Ab Lench," and "Hob Lench," immediately reappearing uninterruptedly till 1835, when

'Abbot's Lench' comes in again; and in 1848, and onwards, it asserts itself almost to the entire displacement of the venerable spelling of centuries. 'Abbot's Lench,' then, would seem from these instances to be of quite recent introduction; and the word should be able to adduce some very conclusive proof that it has a right to be adopted in lieu of 'Ab Lench,' which has Domesday, the Diocesan Registers, Nash, the Registers of Church Lench and Rous Lench, and local pronunciation, covering a period of some 800 years, on its side.

Archæological Survey of the Caucasus.—According to the *Moscow Gazette* the Imperial Society of Archæology in the ancient capital of Russia has just come to the important resolution to send to the Caucasus a commission for the purpose of exploring the old monuments of Christian art in that country. This determination has been taken in consequence of the revelations as to the importance of these monuments recently made by Mr. Bakradse, Vice-President of the Caucasian Society of Archæologists, and Mr. Stoiانov, Director of the College of Kutais, and reported in the Society's proceedings of the 5th of April, by Mr. N. Nikitine. The prehistoric monuments of the Caucasus have been much more closely studied hitherto than those of religious architecture, although these latter, dating from the sixth century, are both numerous and remarkable. It is known that the introduction of Christianity into the Caucasus dates from the second century. The most ancient of these remains are to be found in the valley of the Aras. Many of them have been but superficially examined, many are even yet to be discovered. But their deterioration by time and the disregard of the local population is rapidly proceeding, and the inscriptions, the frescoes, and the decorations of the buildings are disappearing from day to day. The exploration, which is to commence in the valley of the Aras (Araxes) and the upper regions of the Schorokh (Terek) will embrace not only the well-preserved monuments, but also those in ruins. Mr. Stoiانov is of opinion that a thorough investigation of these interesting vestiges of a bygone time cannot be accomplished in a single year, and that it will be necessary to send several consecutive expeditions. According to his idea the principal points of the Caucasus requiring exploration are the north-west of the peninsula on the two banks of the Kuban and its affluents, as well as the lower slopes of the principal Caucasian range of mountains, a region little known, and very rich in religious monuments; the Black Sea shore from Anapa to the mouth of the Ingour, a country almost unexplored, and where old images and sacred utensils are found scattered and disregarded by the Abtetraser and other native tribes; the regions of Pschavia and Khevsouria abounding in Georgian fragments; Soanetia with its Byzantine antiquities; Imeritia, Mingrelia, Gouria, and, above all, Adjaria, with their numerous ruins, of which some only have been described by Mr. Bakradse; the valley of the Upper Kur, rich in Armeno-Georgian antiquities, which are better known than the others; finally, the tableland of Kars, but little explored. Many of the Christian churches in the Caucasus, as elsewhere, were built on the ruins of Pagan temples. It was the Byzantine style, however, that gave birth to those of

Armenia and Georgia, so remarkable for beauty of form and decoration. It is worthy of notice that this architecture has the same origin as that of Russia. They do not date from the same period, but their source and development are identical. It was the same Emperor of Byzantium who sent his artists to the Grand Duke Yaroslav of Kiev, and to the Czar Bagrat IV. of Georgia. Hence the Church of Mokva and the Cathedral of Kutais were constructed on plans having much affinity with those of the Cathedrals of St. Sophia at Kiev and Novgorod. Ancient Georgia also maintained relations with Russia, so that we find in the churches of the former frescoes executed by Russian artists. Therefore it is expected that the description of the Christian monuments of the Caucasus, with plans and designs, will contribute not a little to a proper understanding of the bases of Russian national art, in the same manner as, some time ago, the facts revealed regarding Central Asian art by Mr. Simakov, lately deceased, threw much light on the constituent elements of Russian decoration.



Antiquarian News.

ON May 4 there was opened at the House of the Society of Arts an exhibition of an extensive series of works of art by the great Japanese masters, ranging from the ninth century to the present date. This exhibition represented the whole range of Japanese art by specimens of its most famous craftsmen and artists; the objects were lent by Mr. Ernest Hart for the purpose of illustrating his lectures on "The Historic Arts of Japan." The hanging pictures, or *kakemonos*, include specimens of all the great masters, beginning with the works of Kanaoka, the great Buddhist painter of the ninth century, and including brilliant and authentic examples of pictures. Among the original drawings are a series of forty by Hokusai, which are the only extant series of original drawings of this great master, and the recent discovery of which has excited great interest in the art world; as well as specimens of the early block printings and hand-coloured sketch-books and *sourimono*s of the famous Japanese school of chromo-xylographists. The wood-carvings include reproductions by Ritsuo, in the seventeenth century, of the famous temple guardians (Nio) of Nara of the sixth century, and other characteristic specimens of the Buddhist sculpture and portrait statuettes of old Japan. The metal works are illustrated by a complete suit of hammered iron armour in *repoussé* by Miochin, of the eleventh century, with helmets and smaller decorative pieces of the *repoussé* hammered iron of the illustrious masters. A collection of some hundreds of sword-guards (*itsubas*), including examples of Metada, Nabouyé, Kinaiye, Kinai, Somin, the Gotos, and nearly all the other famous workers in this peculiarly Japanese department of damascened incrustated iron-work, and of the *shibuichi*, *shakudo*, and *mokubé* alloys. The collection of lacquer-work includes examples of the early work of Kotetsu and other workers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a long series of classified specimens of the various kinds of

lac described by Mr. Quin. The bronzes range from an early date down to the later work of the three great masters of Japan, Tōun, Seimin, and Yoi, who produced their work in the last part of the eighteenth century. The ceramic ware illustrates the whole range of Japanese pottery from the fifteenth century, including the "cup of Taikosama" from the temple of Hotoji, and specimens of the earliest blue and white porcelain.

John Ryding, about eighteen years of age, was summoned at Southport Police Court for having obstructed a lane by placing a rope across it. The Head Constable said it appeared there was an old-established custom in existence in the district of Crossens on the occasion of a marriage for some one to place a rope or a ladder across the street along which the wedded couple were being driven, the object being to get "lowance money." On the date in question a wedding took place in Crossens, and the defendant foolishly put a rope across the lane, and the act might have been attended with very serious results, as the horse attached to the cab containing the contracting parties got entangled in the rope.

The history of the venerable building known to our forefathers as Christ Church many hundreds of years ago, is so closely interwoven with that of Dublin, that everything relating to it possesses a common interest. A cast of plaster of paris was taken of the upper part of a large slab, on which the letters "G.R." could be traced, and this grave was at once set down as that of Gregory, Archbishop of Dublin, who ruled the Archdiocese in the year 1161. A couple of years ago the question was first started whether it was possible to recover the plan of the cloister buildings, of which no previous record existed, and which were unknown to Mr. G. E. Street, the architect who restored the Cathedral for Mr. Roe. A plan was prepared by Mr. Thomas Drew, Stephen's Green, founded on some leasehold documents and a map preserved in the Cathedral, and by this means the site of the ancient Chapter House was identified, this being used in the last century as the Exchange, and so named. Excavations commenced a short time ago, a large number of men being employed, with the view of carrying out Mr. Drew's plan, which was approved by the Dean and Chapter. The site of the cloister garth was first laid bare, revealing the massive piers of the basements on which the old Four Courts had been built in the year 1610. Pursuing the investigations further, pits were sunk in the positions indicated by Mr. Drew, where the walls of the old Chapter House would probably be found, the result being the unexpected and gratifying discovery of a considerable remnant of the lower parts of that building at a depth of ten feet under the surface, and very far below the level of the roadway in Christchurch Place. The remains of a magnificent triplet window in the east end also existed, as well as of a western door leading from the cloisters, a line of stone benching on which the monks sat, and some of the original tiling of the floor. There were also remains of the vaulting shafts, indicating that it was a groined roof building four bays in length. More interesting still was the further discovery of a series of remarkable burials ranged across the Chapter House, with the feet of the deceased towards the east. In the centre was a stone coffin-lid of black limestone, very

much decayed, but bearing traces of a floriated cross indicative of the resting-place of an archbishop, and capable of being identified as in the style of the thirteenth century. At the southern wall is another tomb, surmounted by a stone slab in good preservation, representing the effigy of a female, with the right hand placed in a devotional attitude over the breast, the left reposing stiffly by the side. This is undoubtedly the grave of one of those ladies described in the Book of Obits of Christ Church Cathedral as "sorrow nostre congregacionis." The other burials are not marked by any inscription or effigies, and the contents have not yet been investigated. The old Chapter House measures fifty feet by twenty-five feet. The celebrated passage known as "Hell" has been uncovered, as well as the eastern walk of the cloister, many minor objects of interest being discovered in the course of the excavations, as well as a large collection of minute bones.

Some time ago we noticed that a number of ancient Roman coins had recently been found in the province of Shansi, in Northern China. It now turns out that the coins referred to were unearthed between fifty and sixty years ago, when they were purchased by a Shansi banker, named Yang, from a man who had found them buried in the ground in the neighbourhood of Ling-shih Hien. The coins, which formed the subject of an interesting paper read before the Pekin Oriental Society by Dr. Bushell, of H.M. Legation, are sixteen in number, and include examples of the money of twelve emperors, ranging from Tiberius, A.D. 14-37, to Aurelian, who died in 275. The fact of the discovery of these coins in China is interesting, but in nowise astonishing. Roman coins of these and other dates have frequently been found in Central Asia, and, if there, why not in China? In the course of his paper, Dr. Bushell was led incidentally to speak on the much-vexed question of Ta Ts'in; and he pointed out, as has been already mentioned in the *Academy*, that all the ingenuity employed by Dr. Hirth and others to make the various accounts given of Ta Ts'in by Chinese writers applicable to one district is futile in the face of the fact that they refer to at least four widely separated regions.

The district traversed by the new Banffshire Coast Railway is one that from its early settlement was likely, in the course of so much excavation as the construction of a railway usually implies, to yield objects of interest of a bygone age. At Dyttach and Portlong considerable remains of large deer's horns, bones, etc., were disinterred, and have been preserved. At Portlong, near Cullen—the scene of many a thrilling adventure in days of smuggling—stood a conical rock called the Maiden Pap, hitherto a landmark to mariners, but the whole mass has been transferred to the railway bridges and viaducts lately erected in the neighbourhood of Cullen. The rock was penetrated by a far-reaching cave, whose smooth sides and well-rounded pot-holes furnished almost incontestable evidence of having been regularly washed by the sea waves within a period not of the remotest, the special point of interest being that, as the mouth of the cave was considerably above the present sea-level, the land here must have risen. A quern now in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, was formerly obtained from this cave, and on the summit of the rock overlooking

the mouth of the cave was an ancient "kitchen-midden," consisting of an immense mass of cockle, mussel, and other shells, again revealed by the late railway works, and which formerly yielded a bronze brooch and other articles. At Cullen was found a coin now in the possession of Mr. J. W. Stuart. It is a billon plack of James III. or IV., with the inscription, "Jacobus . Dei . Gra . Scotorvm . Villa de Edinbvg." At Buckie a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, of date 1572, was found; also a copper coin of the reign of Charles II. The formation of the railway track skirting the Castle Hill of Cullen revealed abundant masses of vitrified rock, which had fallen from the crest of the hill. These have been viewed with much interest as verifying the statements of Cordiner, made about a century ago. In constructing the embankment in the Links, skeletons were found at separate places slightly under the surface—one of a full-grown man, the other of a youthful female. On previous occasions bodies had been found in the Links and in other localities along this coast, but no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been forthcoming of their existence in these places. The embankment opposite the Temple covers, it is understood, a number of bodies that popular tradition associates with the Battle of the Bauds in the tenth century. One of the most interesting and valuable finds was that of four urns at Buckie—one of which, thanks to Dr. Simpson, has been saved, and is now in his possession. Fragments of the bones found within the urn are in such a state of preservation that they can be distinguished. The urn is about twelve inches in height, forty-two inches in circumference, and resembles an urn found near Banff, and described by Tennant in his *Tour* at the close of last century. Proceeding westwards, an ancient canoe was discovered in the bed of the Spey, constructed of a single log, and similar to one previously discovered several miles farther east.

A stone coffin, similar to those excavated at the time of the sewerage cuttings through the Minster Yard, Peterborough, was laid partially bare during the excavations to test the foundations of the south transept. It was about four feet beneath the surface. The coffin is devoid of any ornamentation, and through an opening caused by the breaking of a corner of the lid the skeleton of a full-grown man was to be seen. The date is supposed to be about 1200. Later on three more stone coffins were exposed as the excavations proceeded eastward. The lid of one of these was raised under the direction of Canon Argles, but nothing was seen but the complete skeleton of a middle-aged man. The coffins were of about thirteenth-century date.

On Palm Sunday morning Leo XIII. received from Monsignor Macchi the traditional palm made by the Camaldolese nuns of Sant' Antonio. The giving of this palm to the Pope on Palm Sunday dates from the time of Sixtus V., and is still kept up by the descendants of a family by the name of Bresca, of San Remo, who yearly present him with one. The palm is beautifully worked, and in the middle of the stem is carved the name of Maria, surrounded by a rosary of pink beads. Over this are two branches representing abundance, laden with fruits and flowers of every kind, and over these again are two smaller branches forming an oval as framework for a beautiful little miniature

picture, which represents the Madonna del Rosario, sitting in a niche in the act of giving a rosary to San Domenico, who is kneeling to the right. The infant Christ, who is sitting on her knee, is placing a crown of thorns on the head of Santa Caterina (she kneeling to the left) with one hand, while with the other he is also giving her a rosary. On each side of the niche are two candelabras, with festoons of flowers between them, and at the foot of the picture is a wreath of roses and a lighted taper, the emblem of the Dominican monks.

An unusually important collection of books coming from various German monasteries, as well as of works of the eighteenth century, was dispersed at Stuttgart in the first week in May.

There has just been prepared for the Earl of Moray, to be placed in the Hall of Doune Castle, an ash suite of furniture made from the old gallows-tree which had weathered many storms in front of the castle till the year 1878, when it was blown down. The suite consists of a state chair and two small chairs, a large table, three stools, and seven forms, each of the latter being seven feet long by 12 inches broad.

Sixty thousand florins' worth of antiquities have been stolen from the Vienna Museum. The robbery was perpetrated on a Sunday.

Calder Abbey, Cumberland, is undergoing restoration, and several interesting discoveries have been made. The most remarkable is that of a massive stone coffin, belonging to the twelfth or thirteenth century, and containing the body of a man over six feet in length.

American papers inform us that the small island, Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk passed his four years of solitude, has been leased by the Chilean Government to a Swiss named Rodt, who has established there a flourishing colony.

The parish church of St. Martin, Saundby, has undergone extensive and important transformation during the period which it has been closed for restoration. In commencing the work the intention was to avoid, if possible, any rebuilding. Preparations were accordingly made to underpin the chancel walls, but upon the removal of the internal "studding out" and plaster—done within recent years—it was found that the walls had disintegrated, and upon the least touch fell away like rubbish, and were in many cases seven or eight inches out of the perpendicular. It was, therefore, impossible to carry out what had been hoped, but in rebuilding the chancel walls the old stones were carefully replaced in their former positions. On the north side of the sacrum is an interesting monument to John Hellays and his wife, 1599. The brick piers, upon which the richly carved alabaster slab to the altar-tomb rests, have been cased with Derbyshire alabaster in panels. The grave-slabs and fragments of slabs which had been used to pave the chancel have been placed in the centre aisle of the nave—the one to William Saundby, Lord of Saundby, and Elizabeth his wife, 1418, has been placed at the entrance to the chancel, where the brass inscription plate, all that now remains upon the slab, is again visible, it having been in its temporary position hidden under the chancel seats. Two fragments of the consecration-stone have been preserved, and are now

fixed above the altar-table, which is a fair example of the eighteenth century.

A presentation has recently been made to the Essex and Chelmsford Museum by the Rev. A. W. Rowe, of Felsted, consisting of a specimen collection of palaeolithic implements found by that gentleman, including several from Essex. The last number of the *Felstedian* contains an interesting article from Mr. Rowe on "The Palaeolithic Age in England," in which he says: "In our own country of Essex a considerable number of these stone implements have been found, chiefly along the banks of the Thames, or what were its banks in those times; for from the positions in which they were found, it is evident that they were dropped or left on the banks of the river by those who used them, and that first the river gradually covered them up with silt when flowing quietly along, and then covered up this silt with coarser gravel when flowing with a flooded stream: but these positions show that the level of the river in those times was at least a hundred feet higher than now, and from comparing the position in which many of these implements have been found on the opposite, or Kentish bank, of the Thames, it has been estimated that the channel of the river must have been at that time from four to five miles in width. But away from the banks of the Thames and the Lea, where they are also found, but few of these implements have been discovered in Essex; indeed, I believe that not one undoubted implement has been as yet discovered in what are usually called the Essex gravels. The Rev. O. Fisher mentions his having found one in the gravels at Witham; but from no others having been discovered there, in spite of frequent and careful search, it seems doubtful whether that one which he found really belonged to those gravels. And the reason for their not being found in the Essex gravels, or at any rate in those gravels which lie round Felsted, is obvious; for these are not river-gravels, but glacial-gravels—that is to say, they have not been deposited by any river, but either by the ice itself, which during the Glacial age covered Essex like a great sheet, or more probably by the floods which followed upon the melting of the ice-sheet, and which sorted the surface of the immense mass of boulder-clay deposited by the ice, depositing the mud in one place, and the gravels in another; consequently any flakes or chance implements that might be found would be brought from other parts in the boulder-clay and left in the gravels or the clay-mud, as the case might be. Mr. French, the post-master, has found several undoubted flakes, or splintered pieces of flint struck off by human hands, in the gravel-pits at Causeway End, but no undoubted implements. However, I was fortunate enough to discover some three or four undoubted implements of Palaeolithic age in the clay-pit at Causeway End; another fine implement of hard sandstone was picked up by Mr. A. Skill in one of his fields at North End last year, and given by him to me; and only a few weeks ago I picked up at Great Leighs a large flake of flint of Palaeolithic age which had been worked into a rude implement.

At a book-sale by Messrs. Sotheby, in London, an illuminated manuscript, containing an autograph letter of Queen Mary of England, fetched the large sum of £420. An original edition of Burns was bought for £28 10s.

A literary find of no small interest has just been made in Germany. It is the manuscript of "The Watch on the Rhine," Max Schneckenborfer's famous poem, now a national song in Germany.

A somewhat strange discovery was made in the river Blyth, near the High Ferry Boat, by one of the ferrymen. It appears that through the recent snow-storms a strong current has lately been running down the Blyth, which has greatly scoured the river, and exposed to view an excellent pair of deer's horns, in a perfect state of preservation. The horns measure about 6 feet across, and each horn about 4 feet in length, with seven beautiful antlers on each horn—part of the skull of the animal being also attached. The horns are now in the possession of Mr. John Easton, agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., at Blyth. On previous occasions there have been several pairs of horns found at this part of the river, but for size and completeness the present pair is the most perfect.

The whole of the pinnacles of St. Michael's steeple, Coventry, have been taken down level with the parapets of the tower. They were found to be in a very rotten condition, and little difficulty was experienced in separating the stones. The turret was simply held together by strong iron bands and cramps, which were constructed in a most wonderful manner. Some of the stones are literally pulverized, and large blocks weighing some hundredweights are quite loose, there being no adhesion of the mortar. The wonder is that during a gale they have not come dashing down into the street below. The turret is in such a shattered condition that it is contemplated taking it down. Inside the tower the hardest York stone and Runcorn stone alternately is being inserted across the cracks. An ancient stone seat was found in the recess on the inside of the tower. This is being renewed. The bases of the great piers of the tower, which were cut away to make room for the great timber staging of the tower, are also being replaced with new stone. In the inside of the extreme west wall of the south aisle part of an ancient semicircular arch was discovered, and has been opened out. It shows a plain splay on the inside, and is evidently the inside jamb and arch of a very ancient window, 5 feet or 6 feet in width. Mr. Scott pronounces it to be of early Norman date, and it is undoubtedly the most ancient feature of the church. Outside the tower the improvement made by the restoration as at present carried out is very apparent, the plinth of the richly moulded string in the window-sills being remarkably fine.

The Rev. G. Butterworth, Vicar of Deerhurst, has obtained permission of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the newly discovered Saxon chapel to be put in repair by a local committee of Gloucestershire gentlemen. The handsome Tudor-timbered house on the east will, of course, remain to set off the ancient building; but on the west there is an erection with a wing of stables and outhouses running out at right angles, which it is hoped that the tenant and the surveyors will consent to have removed, so that a clear space may be left to show the angle of the chapel.

An interesting curiosity—the old Welsh Bible of the renowned Rowlands of Llangeitho—has fallen into the hands of Mr. C. Wilkins, Merthyr. It is in black-letter, is dated 1620, and, like most copies of that scarce edition in existence, lacks the title-page to

the Old Testament. The title-page to the New Testament is intact, and is remarkable for those vagaries of the woodcutter's art which characterized the early part of the seventeenth century. At the foot a lion rampant with protruded tongue bears a crown, which, made to fit like a cap, gives the creature a ludicrous appearance, especially as he is looking around the corner to catch a glimpse of a smiling unicorn. Immediately preceding this leaf is one bearing the bold handwriting of "Daniel Rowlands, 1754." The Bible also bears the endorsement, written by one of the leading Calvinistic Methodist ministers of Cardiganshire, "Hen Feibl y Parch Daniel Rowlands, Llangeitho."

The Royal Historical Society has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the completion of the great survey of England contained in Domesday Book—which was, almost certainly, finished in the year 1086 A.D.—and has invited the leading antiquarian and architectural societies throughout the country to take part in the celebration. The invitation has been accepted by most of the societies, including the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Institute of British Architects, which have appointed delegates to serve on the committee. Any person interested in Domesday Book, or any learned society to which by chance an invitation has not been sent, may communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Edward Dove, Barrister-at-Law, 23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

The clearance of the three crypts of the Cathedral of Winchester is now completed, thanks to the energy and good taste of the Dean, Dr. Kitchin; and antiquaries and visitors can see, almost in their original vastness and proportion, the great Norman crypt (nave and aisles), showing the apsidal form of the Norman high altar, the crypt of the Norman Lady Chapel, and the Early English Decorated and Perpendicular crypt of the present Lady Chapel. The great crypt is divided by five columns in its nave, and the aisles are approached through arches pierced in the immense walls. The Norman Lady Chapel crypt is divided by a row of five columns; it has no aisles, and the medieval crypt is also divided by three columns of the respective styles. A collection of Anglo-Norman pottery was found in the great crypt, evidently the deposit of rubbish, for there were beside a bushel and half of fictile fragments, quantities of oyster-shells, and bones of animals. The fictilia consisted of the fragments of pitchers, pipkins, etc.; and a careful survey and restoration by a local antiquary has given again a collection of almost perfect pitchers of various sizes, and amongst the fragments were several of a very handsome-shaped bowl, with Roman decorations, evidently part of a Romano-British effort to copy a Samian bowl, or a copy by some inexperienced Saxon potter. The excavations in and about the Cathedral have yielded quite a considerable collection of coins, tokens, rings, and other curios, from the Roman occupation down to Tudor times. The Norman well in the centre of the great crypt has been cleaned out.

The interesting Summer Exhibition of the 19th Century Art Society, at the Conduit Street Galleries, opened to the public on Monday, the 17th May.

Correspondence.

BEQUEST TO BELL-RINGERS.

Your campanological readers may be interested in the bequest by Thomas Fraunceys of Colchester (will dated May 2, 1416), of 4d. annually, on the anniversary of his death, to the ringers of the great bells (*pulsatoribus magnarum Campanarum*) of St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester. It was "the great bell" of this church, as I have mentioned previously in the *Antiquary*, which was rung at four every morning, and eight every evening (the curfew-hour, it should be observed), for the benefit of the town at large.

J. H. ROUND.

Brighton.

"HOT COCKLES."

(*Ante*, vol. xii., p. 251.)

Mr. W. C. Hazlitt seems to see a connection between the game of "Hot Cockles" and the "wanton sport which they call moulding of Cockle-bread." The nature of this latter practice is sufficiently explained by the extracts from Aubrey and Burchardus, which show that it must be brought within the category of charms and not of games. "Hot Cockles," as defined by Mr. A. H. Bullen, in a note in his new edition of Middleton's *Works*, viii. 81, was a game in which "a player was blindfolded and laid his head in another's lap, in which position he had to endure a buffeting from the rest of the players until he guessed the name of the person who struck him." This is identical with a folk-game known in France as "le jeu de la main chaude," which, according to M. Eugène Rolland, is "un jeu dans lequel un des joueurs, la tête sur les genoux d'un autre et la main ouverte sur le dos, reçoit des coups sur cette main jusqu'à ce qu'il ait deviné qui l'a frappé" (*Mélusine*, ii. col. 430). I do not dispute Mr. Hazlitt's etymology of "Cockles," but it is evident that the adjective *hot* has nothing to do with *hautes*, but refers to the warm tingling sustained by the stricken part during the progress of the game. M. Rolland gives various citations showing that the game was known in Languedoc and in various parts of Italy, in Roumania and Germany, in Turkey, and in Persia; and in none of these countries does the name by which it was called give any indication that it was an outgrowth of the superstitious custom mentioned by Aubrey and Burchardus. There are many references to "Hot Cockles" as a Christian game in our older writers, but no passage that I recollect has any bearing on the relations of sex.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Calcutta.

BOOK-PLATE.

(*Ante*, vol. xiii., p. 231.)

An immediate answer to E. W. B.'s query is obtained by referring to Mr. C. N. Elvin's useful *Handbook of Mottoes* for "Cervus non servus" (not *Cervus* again). The arms are those of Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard, Co. Wilts, and of Swindon. The quartering appears to be also Goddard, representing a marriage with a different family of the same name.

C. R. M.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The following question was set in March, 1883, to pupil teachers in their third year:

"Name the parents of Mary Queen of Scots, and show how each of them were related to the Royal Family of England."

The answer to this is plain on the side of the *father* of Mary, but we are unable, at the schools here, to trace the relationship of Mary of Guise to the English Royal Family. Can any of the readers of the *Antiquary* give the explanation?

J. KAY BOOKER, M.A., Oxon., Curate of Putney.
36, Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.

PARISH UMBRELLAS.

(*Ante*, vol. xiii., p. 231.)

Leigh was not the only parish in which an umbrella was provided at the expense of the parishioners. In the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Wrexham, for example, I find, under date Apl. 2, 1742, the following entry:

"Pd. William Wright for an Uंबरello - £1 10"

I have no doubt but this parish umbrella was intended for the use of the clergyman when with bare head on wet days he read the burial service at the open grave.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

Wrexham.

ON THE SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENTS IN THE ENGLISH RACE.

(*Ante*, pp. 137-143.)

Some points require elucidation, as for instance:

I. We are told of a tribe of Scandinavians borne westward by migration to Angeln in Denmark; the question here is as to the use of the term Scandinavian, which, no doubt, has a definite and hitherto well-understood meaning. Pliny applies it to the Baltic, Ptolemy has *Scandiae insule*; I read it "hilly-country," as opposed to the flat shore S. of the Baltic, i.e., "stan," as in Hindostan, and "din" or "dinas," a word also found in the Himalayas, as "dhun." All writers have hitherto identified the reference as to the great N.W. peninsula of Europe, called Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, etc. How then could the folks of Angeln be called Scandinavian, if, migrating from the East, they never reached the country defined as Scandinavia? No doubt the so-called Angli (why Angliski?) were ethnically allied to the Swedes, Norse, Sweo-Goths and Icelanders; but race and language are not necessarily identical.

II. We read, further, of Durham as once the home of the *Skyldings* from Shields to Hartlepool; the italics here point to some supposed analogy of person and place. I do not see any necessary connection between certain semi-mythical Skyldings and our Shields N. and S. By the term Skylding I understand a Teutonic tribe-name like Billing, Waring, Æscing, etc. Well, there may have been such; but Shields, topographically, I take to be a structural term, not patronymical or eponymical. Taken structurally, it is of universal alliance; e.g., Celtic "sheal," a hut, English shield, a shelter; shieling. Like many other places in Britain, Shield is named from the vast Roman substructures now buried in sands; as with vallum or bally, which give us wall, bailey, etc.;

Shields appears to have been named Segedunum, Saxon Scythles-Ceaster.

III. This is a hopeless craze: Chester, we are told, is from *cest*, a conflict, etc.! How anyone with a literate faculty can overlook the plain line of descent is, to me, most marvellous strange.

Thus, from Corinium [castrum], to Cirencester.

Deva, Roman castrum or castle on the Dee, to

Saxon Legeceaster, Eng. Chester.

Uriconium [a Roman castrum], to Saxon Wrecin Ceaster, Eng. Wroxeter.

Lutudorum, a Roman castrum stativum, to Chester-field.

Longovici, a Roman camp on the Lune, to Lancaster.

Mancunium, a Roman castrum, to Manchester.

Manduesedum, a Roman castrum stativum, to Mancetter.

Dornovaria, to Brit. Caer Dori, Sax. Dornceaster, Eng. Dorchester.

Verulamium, an immense military camp, to Sax. Verlamceaster.

Portus Rutupensis, a Roman naval station, to Sax.

Reptaceaster, Eng. Richborough.

Venta Belgarum, Brit. Caer Gwent, Sax. Wintonceaster, Eng. Winchester.

This list might be tediously extended; the point being that, where the Saxons applied Ceaster, Caster, Chester, we can show a pre-existent Roman *Castrum*; the converse is not so clear.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, March 31st, 1886.

BOXLEY ABBEY, KENT.

(*Ante*, p. 11.)

In the January number of the *Antiquary* there is a paper on "Allington Castle," in which the writer mentions the "Abbot of Boxley," and again states that "this is the Boxley celebrated for its Rood of Grace."

The present Vicar of Boxley parish told me on one occasion that he had been at times asked (probably by persons not well up in the ecclesiastical history of England) whereabouts at Boxley Church the Rood of Grace had been.

To those of course who are at all acquainted with such matters, an "abbot" pre-supposes an abbey, and it would be superfluous to tell them that there never had been such an individual as "the Abbot of Boxley."

The remains of Boxley Abbey, however, still exist, and there can be little doubt whereabouts in its entirety its once beautiful chapel stood, with shafts of Bethersden marble, and column to which was affixed the Rood of Grace, an object probably partly doctrinal, but which drew down on the unfortunate abbey the iconoclastic fury of heated and excited days.

One of the abbots of Boxley Abbey played an important part in English history, having been one of the emissaries of England appointed to treat for the liberation of the imprisoned Richard I. (Cœur de Lion).

Boxley Abbey was suppressed among the greater monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. There is very much about its ruined walls of great interest to the genuine archæologist.

FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

Boxley Abbey, Sandling, near Maidstone.

P.S.—Papers were published in the *Antiquary* in 1883 on Boxley Abbey by the Rev. Mr. Brownbill and myself.—F. R. S.

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